

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

XINHUA Views UN Resolution on Afghanistan	A 1
International Agriculture Forum Ends in Changsha	A 2
UN Farm Produce Symposium Held in Shanghai	A 2

UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO on Reagan's Arms Reduction Proposal [20 Nov]	B 1
RENMIN RIBAO on U.S. Role in World Bank [5 Nov]	B 2
Wan Li Hosts Banquet for Walter Mondale 19 Nov	B 4

SOVIET UNION

Soviet Media Dismiss Reagan's Arms Proposals	C 1
USSR Supreme Soviet Session Opens in Moscow	C 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kampuchean Resistance Groups Meet in Bangkok	E 1
Commentary on ANZUS Military Exercise	E 1
Sino-Australian Press Seminar Opens in Beijing	E 2

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Intrusions Into Pakistan Condemned	F 1
Pakistan President Haq Meets XINHUA Delegation	F 1
XINHUA 'Roundup' on Bangladesh Election	F 2
Ji Pengfei Meets Bangladesh Party Delegation	F 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Further Coverage of Huang Hua Visit to Nigeria	I 1
Huang-Ekwueme Talks [Lagos]	I 1
Talks End 18 Nov	I 1
Meets Senate President 18 Nov [Kaduna]	I 2
Ekwueme Hosts Banquet	I 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC Fourth Session Scheduled To Open 30 Nov	K 1
Background Information	K 1
AFP Reports Wu Faxian Released From Prison	K 2
RENMIN RIBAO Article on Employment Problem [16 Nov]	K 2
RENMIN RIBAO Comments on Non-Key Middle Schools [17 Nov]	K 7
Meeting Views Placement of College Graduates	K 8
Fang Yi Addresses National Tungsten Conference	K 9
Bo Yibo Attends National Rare Earth Conference	K 9
Chen Muhua Addresses Pharmaceutical Forum	K 9
Wan Li, Others Meet Returning Volleyball Team	K 10

GONGREN RIBAO Cites Yu Qiuli on Workers Congress	K 10
Shanxi Holds National Forum on Coal Mines	K 10
Zhou Yang on External Influences on Literature	K 11
ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE on Activities of Wang Meng	K 12
Circulation of BAN YUE TAN Over 1 Million	K 13
Taiwan Compatriots Association Begins in Beijing	K 13
HONGQI on Significance of Third Plenary Session [1 Nov]	K 14

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Zhang Jingfu Addresses Anhui Militia Meeting	O 1
Anhui Adopts Measures To Correct Weak Leadership	O 2
Briefs: Anhui Cattle Protection;	O 2
Zhejiang Personnel Training	

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong Issues Circular on Returning Houses	P 1
Chen Pixian Attends Hubei Congress 19 Nov	P 1

SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Urges Early 1982 Industrial Planning	Q 1
Sichuan Responsibility System To Be 'Unchanged'	Q 1
[SICHUAN RIBAO 7 Nov]	
Xizang Officials Attend Luosang Cicheng Bier	Q 3
Briefs: Guizhou Farm Produce Procurement;	Q 3
Guizhou Industrial Production;	
Sichuan Increases Pig Raising;	
Xizang Terrestrial Heat	

NORTH REGION

HEBEI RIBAO Urges Support of Press Criticism [8 Nov]	R 1
Nei Monggol Reports Economic Ties With Provinces	R 3

NORTHEAST REGION

Yang Yichen Urges Heilongjiang To Learn From Army	S 1
Jilin Winter Draft Ends 13 Nov; Quality Improves	S 2

NORTHWEST REGION

Feng Jixin Addresses Qinghai Party Report Meeting	T 1
Feng Jixin at Gansu Discipline Inspection Forum	T 1
Shaanxi Issues Circular on Job Assignments	T 2
Xinjiang Congress Meeting Concludes 7 Nov	T 2
Xinjiang CPPCC Discusses Central Instructions	T 3

TAIWAN

CCP's Chen Yun Criticizes Crackdown on Writers	V 1
President Praises KMT On Election Success	V 2
Chiang Addresses Military Academies' Graduation	V 2
Executive Yuan Names Acting Defense Minister	V 2

XINHUA VIEWS UN RESOLUTION ON AFGHANISTAN

OW191635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 19 Nov 81

["UN Resolution on Afghanistan -- A Stunning Blow to Moscow by XINHUA Correspondent Yu Minsheng" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, November 18 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union suffered a stunning blow at the U.N. General Assembly session today when more than two-thirds of the membership voted against its aggression in Afghanistan.

After a debate lasting two and a half days, 116 nations voted in favor of a resolution on Afghanistan. The resolution called for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, constituting a prerequisite for the political settlement of the Afghan problem. It also called for the maintenance of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan; the restoration to the Afghan people of their right to self-determination; and the return of Afghan refugees to their native land.

At the last General Assembly in 1980, 111 nations voted in favor of a similar resolution on Afghanistan.

Deliberations on the Afghan problem before the vote was taken were marked by a fierce struggle between the aggressor and anti-aggressor forces. The Soviet Union and its supporters tried every means to apologize for the invasion of Afghanistan, but they were refuted point by point by representatives of countries opposing aggression and upholding justice.

The Soviet delegate said Soviet troops were invited to Afghanistan. Some delegates pointed out, however, that Moscow has failed in the past two years to name the person who extended the "invitation."

Was it Karmal who extended the invitation? Of course not, for he was in exile in Eastern Europe when the Soviet invasion began. Was it his predecessor, Amin, whose regime was later overthrown and whose death occurred at the hands of Soviet troops? It is doubtful, for he obviously would not have invited Soviet troops into the country to overthrow his regime and end his life.

A host of facts tend to show that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has been a component part of Moscow's strategic southward drive. To quote the Canadian delegate: "The simple word of such a development is aggression."

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union argued that its troops were dispatched to "protect Afghanistan against outside interference." This is again illogical. Many delegates pointed out that there had not been any foreign troops in Afghanistan before the Soviet invasion. The so-called "outside interference" is nothing but a Soviet pretext for the invasion.

The delegates said the number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan has reached 85,000. Soviet personnel direct virtually all aspects of the country's administration, including the ministries of foreign affairs, defense, interior, information and culture, justice and economic planning. Since 1979, Soviet personnel also have commanded the Afghan Army down to the brigade level. The Soviets even control Afghanistan's natural resources, in particular, natural gas.

At the General Assembly session, the Soviet delegate did his utmost to beautify the "benevolent rule" of the Soviet-backed Karmal regime.

However, many representatives pointed out that facts in the past two years indicate that the overwhelming majority of the Afghan people is firmly opposed to Soviet aggression and the Soviet-fostered Karmal regime. This is borne out by the fact that anti-aggression struggles are increasing dramatically in the country. Representatives of Pakistan and many other countries cited the 3 million Afghan refugees who have fled their country to show how unpopular the Soviet aggressors have become.

Another focus of debate at the current session concerned the political solution of the Afghan problem. The Soviet representative suggested the proposal put forward by the puppet Afghan Government last August, which urged Pakistan and Iran to conduct bilateral or trilateral negotiations with the Kabul regime and deal with the international aspect of the Afghan problem and not with Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

It is obvious that the Soviet Union, by suggesting such a proposal, was trying to seek recognition of the Soviet-fostered Afghan regime and again was rejected by most of the international community.

Speaking at the U.N. session, the representative of Thailand, when referring to the Soviet and Vietnamese aggression in Afghanistan and Kampuchea and the creation by force of puppet regimes in the two countries, pointed out that if such a tendency was allowed to continue, weaker nations would find it difficult to live in peace and to maintain their territorial integrity and sovereignty.

The readoption of a resolution on the Afghan problem at the current U.N. General Assembly session shows that the will of most U.N. member nations cannot be violated and that a solution to Afghanistan's plight can be found only after the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet troops.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURE FORUM ENDS IN CHANGSHA

OW140818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Changsha, November 14 (XINHUA) -- A 10-day international forum on industrial aid to agriculture, attended by professors and experts from around the world, closed today in this capital of Hunan Province.

Chinese experts reported on industrial supports for agriculture within China, mechanization, industries established by communes and their branches and rural sideline occupations.

Other delegates to the conference introduced the Third World's experiences with modernization, financial and technical problems.

The forum was sponsored by the Chinese agricultural machinery society, and was attended by 14 people from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Applied Technological Association, the U.S.-based Harvard University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology and 31 Chinese specialists.

UN FARM PRODUCE SYMPOSIUM HELD IN SHANGHAI

OW190841 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Shanghai, November 17 (XINHUA) -- A symposium on farm produce sales was held here November 8 through Nov. 16, sponsored by the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Chinese State Agriculture Commission. The meeting was attended by officials and experts from Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand as well as representatives from ESCAP and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

The visitors left for home early today. While in Shanghai, they met with He Kang, Chinese vice-minister of State Agriculture Commission, and Chen Zonglie, vice-mayor of Shanghai.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REAGAN'S ARMS REDUCTION PROPOSAL

HK201122 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 81 p 6

[Newsletter From America by reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "Washington Throws the Ball to Moscow"]

[Text] On the morning of 18 November, President Reagan revealed the contents of the letter he sent to Brezhnev last April at the National Press Club in Washington. Then he announced the U.S. four-point arms control proposal, which is: the reduction of nuclear arms in the European theater, the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, the reduction of conventional weapons and the prevention of the possibility of a preemptive attack. His main thrust was on the first point. Reagan said: The United States is prepared to cancel its deployment of Pershing II and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe if the Soviets dismantle their SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 medium-range missiles in Eastern Europe, which are directed against Western Europe. In spite of the fact that the U.S. press had long ago revealed the main points of the proposal, people still paid great attention to Reagan's speech, because this was his first major foreign policy speech since he assumed office and this proposal was being put forth by the United States on the eve of the U.S.-USSR Geneva talks.

People here believe that Reagan's speech is an initiative taken by the United States to deal with the Soviet peace offensive.

The Soviet Union has been constantly waving the olive branch in front of the Western European nations on the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe. Recently, Brezhnev was interviewed by reporters of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL. In this interview, he pledged that the Soviet Union would never use nuclear weapons to attack any country which gave up the production and purchase of nuclear weapons and refused to deploy nuclear weapons on its territory. He claimed that a balance existed between NATO and the Soviet Union with regard to their nuclear strength in Europe. He added that if NATO gives up its plan to modernize its nuclear arms, the Soviet Union could reach agreement with it on the problem of reducing missiles. It is obvious that this peace offensive being carried out by the Soviet Union is to further incite the ideological trend of pacifism which is gaining ground in Western European countries and put pressure on some West European governments so that they will give up the plan to deploy Pershing II missiles.

Since its assumption of power, the Reagan administration has been consistently stressing the plan to modern NATO nuclear arms and has not been interested in disarmament. Some West European countries are dissatisfied with this attitude. Recently, pacifists held demonstrations in some West European countries to express their opposition to the U.S. attempt to deploy nuclear missiles in these countries. In the United States, some people maintain that it was unwise for Reagan to stress confrontation alone and neglect talks in dealing with the Soviet-American relations. The present economic conditions make it more difficult for the United States to extensively expand arms. It was precisely because of these circumstances that Reagan has put forth his arms control proposal.

According to analysis made by some Americans, the Reagan administration's purposes for taking this action are:

1. To change its image of being disinterested in negotiations and disarmament. Obviously, the announcing of this U.S. proposal personally by the President on the eve of the Geneva talks demonstrated that the United States takes this matter seriously. The mentioning of the letter to Brezhnev in April under such circumstances further showed it has never been inflexible in its attitude toward disarmament since the beginning.

2. To expose the Soviet Union's fraudulent tricks. By deploying SS-20 nuclear missiles, the Soviet Union has gained the upper hand in Europe. But it has stubbornly insisted that the nuclear strength of the two sides is balanced and put forth some seemingly impartial suggestions on maintaining the status quo. Although great efforts have been made by the United States to show that the Soviet Union has gained the dominant position, some people still regard it as "each says he is right" and find the situation difficult to judge. Recently, Reagan explained again in detail the balance of nuclear forces in Europe and pointed out that the Soviet's proposal of shifting SS-20 guided missiles to the east of the Ural Mountains was but a new trick. He then made a counter suggestion for both sides, known as "zero option," to dismantle their medium-range missiles. Thus, the Soviet Union will find it more difficult to play its tricks.
3. To improve American-European relations. The "zero option" was originally formulated in Western Europe some time ago. The leaders in some West European countries have shown great interest in it and have been expecting the United States to take it into consideration. Now Reagan has taken up this suggestion and incorporated it in this proposal. His purpose is to weaken the anti-American feeling in the peace movement in Western Europe and improve American-European relations. For the same reason, this press conference was relayed live via satellite to Western Europe.
4. To weaken the Soviet nuclear threat to Europe. If the Soviet Union openly opposes the "zero option," the United States would be reasonable in accusing it of being disinterested in disarming and in stressing the importance of NATO strengthening its nuclear force. On the other hand, if the Soviet Union agrees to hold talks on this matter, according to the dual decision of NATO, the United States will also meet less resistance in deploying guided missiles.

From this we can see that in current U.S.-USSR relations, no matter what is being wielded, an olive branch or a big stick, they are all expressions of sharp struggle. Now Washington has thrown the ball to Moscow, let us wait and see how Moscow will react.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. ROLE IN WORLD BANK

HK170729 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 81 p 7

[Article by Yu Zhuangdong [0151 1104 2639]: "New Moves From the World Bank"]

[Text] Recent suggestions regarding the loan activities of the World Bank put forth by the United States combined with the arrival of the bank's new president, Mr Clausen, have caused this international financial institution to become the focus of considerable attention.

The World Bank is a "three in one" international financial organization comprised of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development Bank (called the "World Bank" for short) and its two subsidiary organizations, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation. During the early period of its establishment after the war, the bank's main task was to support the rebuilding of Western Europe. In the early 1950's the bank changed its direction and began aiding the nations of the Third World. Assistance for relatively poor developing nations (according to the current standard this means nations in which the per capita GNP does not exceed \$625) became the responsibility of the International Development Association which was founded in 1960. The assistance of both the bank and the association took the form of loans given out, on the basis of a yearly formulation, to either the government or the nationalized industries of the recipient country. The association, which did not charge interest on its loans but only demanded a service charge of .75 percent and also offered long-term loans of 50 years was particularly popular with poor nations because of its relative generosity. The responsibility of the International Finance Corporation was to supply loans and investment to enterprises in the private sector of the developing countries.

During McNamara's tenure as president of the bank, the World Bank's activities developed at a relatively rapid pace. In 1968 alone the total amount of money lent by these three organizations was \$1 billion, and by 1980 the figure had increased to \$2.1 billion.

Loans made by the World Bank to countries with an annual per capita income of less than \$625 only accounted for 34 percent of the bank's total loans while those made by the International Development Association to countries with an annual per capita income of less than \$360 made up 84 percent of the loans it gave out. While some developing countries believe that in the end loans given by the World Bank merely help to boost the export trade of the industrialized nations, such loans have also contributed to economic construction -- road building and construction of sea ports and irrigation projects -- as well as to improving public utilities, education and public health in both the cities and the countryside.

As the largest donor to the World Bank and its subsidiaries, the United States enjoys special voting privileges, and so far the post of the bank's president has always been held by an American. Because of recent financial difficulties some members of the U.S. Congress are dissatisfied with what they consider to be the U.S.' excessive contributions. Such dissatisfaction has been intensified by President Reagan's decision to reduce foreign aid. According to reports in the June issue of the English monthly THE BANKER President Reagan has already demanded the U.S. Treasury Department look into the World Bank's policy regarding loans to Third World countries. The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK also reported that the Reagan administration intends to use its position as the largest contributor to bring about a change in the World Bank's direction. Reagan, speaking at the recent combined annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, emphasized that large quantities of foreign aid would not bring prosperity to poorer nations. At the same meeting the U.S. secretary of the treasury, Regan stressed that both the fund and the World Bank need to introduce more rigorous discipline in the area of foreign loans.

Last year the member nations of the World Bank reached an agreement on the International Development Association's supplementary fund for the sixth time: During the period of 1981-83, the 34 member nations must increase the fund by \$12 billion, 27 percent of which -- \$3.24 billion -- will come from the U.S. Although President Reagan has said that money ought to be appropriated on the basis of this figure, he has also said that for the first 2 years in order to control the U.S. budget it will be necessary to adjust the U.S. contribution so that the payment of \$1.85 billion of the U.S. total contribution will be delayed until the third year. Other Western nations suspect this is a deliberate tactic of the Reagan administration designed to cut back on U.S. financial aid, and thus they prefer to wait and see what happens before committing themselves. Because of funding problems, the International Development Association has been unable to make any new loans since March of this year.

The bank's new president, Mr Clausen, was for a long time chairman of the board of the largest U.S. commercial bank, the Bank of America, and has always felt that the World Bank tends, to a greater or lesser extent, to oppose free enterprise. Because of this view, his plan is to turn the World Bank into an organization that will act in the same way as a commercial bank, and will, if possible, depend on its funds from the private sector. At the recently held annual combined meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Mr Clausen said that because it was sometimes difficult to obtain money from certain governments it would be necessary to "come up with new ideas" for helping the poorer countries, and one new method is to increase the number of loans from privately run banks. The important financial officials of the Reagan administration have always been opposed to the World Bank's adoption of Keynesian measures and have advocated the replacement of such measures by the methods of the market economy promoted by supply-side economists. President Reagan and his Treasury secretary Regan, have both noisily advocated the "the magic of the market economy" and have suggested that funds for the World Bank's loan operations should come from the private sector. It can be seen that Mr. Clausen's thinking corresponds closely with the Reagan administration's plans, and it seems that the conjecture made by some people that the World Bank may change its direction is not entirely without foundation.

At the same time, however, from the standpoint of the development of world economic relations, international cooperation has already formed an unstoppable historical tide and it is only through large-scale economic assistance to the countries of the Third World that the developed nations can hope to promote common economic development, expand international trade and thus gradually turn around the West's depressed, inflationary economy. "The North-South talks" held in Cancun, Mexico, were attended by the leaders of 22 nations and showed clearly that there is no way of resisting the powerful current demand for a new economic order.

In the past, the developed nations have used the World Bank as a channel through which to assist in the economic development of Third World countries. Definite results have already been achieved, and we estimate that the World Bank will not choose to go against the tide of the times by hastily changing its direction.

Apart from all this, not only have the results of President Reagan's economic policy been rather very small, but it may have actually brought about a new recession. Any more attempts to either reduce or even discontinue the U.S. contribution to the World Bank will not only fail to help the U.S. economy but could also arouse fierce opposition from Third World countries. This is something which deserves the careful consideration of the Reagan administration.

WAN LI HOSTS BANQUET FOR WALTER MONDALE 19 NOV

OW191744 Beijing LINHUA in English 1744 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li tonight hosted a banquet for former U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale and his party at the Great Hall of the People.

"The interests of the Chinese and American people, and those of world peace require us to further our relations, strengthen ties and seek appropriate ways to remove the remaining obstacles between us in accordance with the norms guiding relations between states," Wan Li said. He said "Sino-American relations have developed considerably since being (?normalized). Both the Chinese and American people desire friendship with each other. This is the fundamental factor in the development of Sino-American relations and its strength is not to be underestimated. I am convinced that with joint efforts, Sino-American relations will continue to develop on the basis of the 1979 communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations, and the friendship between the Chinese and Americans will bear even richer fruits," Wan Li said.

In his reply, Mondale said: "It is well-known that we are now at a delicate point in the relationship because of the Taiwan issue. While I will leave it to others to deal with this problem, I do want to stress that it must be handled in a way that does not erode the significant progress we have made and its contribution to world peace -- progress made fully in the spirit of the Shanghai communique and the joint communique on normalization. Improved Sino-American relations should not be a partisan issue. Three American presidents -- two Republican, one a Democrat I was privileged to serve -- all played key roles in moving us forward," Mondale said. He said he looks forward to becoming acquainted with China's economic development plans during the coming days. "Their success is essential not only to your future, but to the stability and peace of East Asia and the world," he said. "I am committed to doing what I can as a private citizen to support those efforts," he said.

Present at the banquet were Rong Yiren, chairman of board of directors of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation; Song Jiwen, minister of light industry; Zhang Wenjin, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Wenlin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and Arthur William Hummel Jr., U.S. ambassador to China.

Prior to the banquet, Wan Li met with Mondale and Richard E. Holbrooke, former U.S. assistant secretary of state who is accompanying the former vice-president. Wan Li briefed the guests on China's economic situation. Referring to the prospects of economic cooperation between the two countries, he said "in accordance with the conditions of both China and the U.S., the possibilities for economic cooperation between us on the basis of equality and mutual benefit are very broad."

SOVIET MEDIA DISMISS REAGAN'S ARMS PROPOSAL

OW201254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 20 Nov 81

["Soviet Union Rejects U.S. Disarmament Proposal" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 19 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet official TASS news agency and other news media made an unusually quick negative reaction to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's latest disarmament proposal. The day President Reagan made this proposal, it was branded by TASS as a "pure propaganda" designed to lead the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms limitation in Geneva into a blind alley.

A Soviet PRAVDA commentary today called the proposal "no more than a propaganda ploy."

A commentary by the Soviet central television station accused Reagan of engaging in "pure demagoguery" and the U.S. Government of attempting to stalemate the Geneva talks.

The Soviet reports and commentaries were particularly irritated by President Reagan's remarks about the Soviet superiority of a six-to-one margin of medium-range nuclear arms systems in Moscow's favour. They called this "fantastic" and the "height of absurdity." The Soviet press harped on the Soviet official argument that nuclear power between the Soviet bloc and NATO is "basically balanced." The Soviet press also charged that the U.S. proposal wants unilateral Soviet disarmament and hopes to gain unilateral military advantages and military superiority over the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact countries.

IZVESTIYA quoted certain Westerners as saying that it is impossible for the Soviet Union to accept the U.S. proposal. Meanwhile the paper hoped what President Reagan said is not the "last word."

USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION OPENS IN MOSCOW

OW181958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1913 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Soviet State Plan Committee Chairman Nikolay Baybakov said yesterday that inefficiency in work and difficulties in agriculture are responsible for the shortfalls in the 1981 production goals in agriculture and industry.

Baybakov, also vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, told the opening session of the Supreme Soviet that national income and industrial output value would rise 3 and 3.4 percent respectively in 1981. That, against the original targets of 3.4 and 4.1 percent, and 3.6 percent for both in 1980, indicates a decline of growth rate in national income and industry as compared with the previous year.

Finance Minister Vasily Garbuzov announced that defence spending of 17,050 million rubles remained the same as 1981. But this figure, according to some defense analysts, is much lower than the actual spending.

KAMPUCHEAN RESISTANCE GROUPS MEET IN BANGKOK

BK181546 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] On 14 November the ninth meeting of the ad hoc committee of Kampuchea's tripartite resistance forces reached some important agreements on the organization and status of the people's representative assembly permanent committee and the structures of and principles on the formation of the coalition government and its political program. This ad hoc committee meeting was held in Bangkok on 14 November. It was presided over by the representative of Democratic Kampuchea and attended by the representatives of Samdech Sihanouk and Son Sann.

A well-informed figure in Bangkok noted that this meeting made progress on the basis of the previous meeting. However, there were some reservations regarding the agenda and legal status of the people's representative assembly permanent committee. There were also a few reservations regarding the structures of the coalition government. The three parties decided in their consultations that the next meeting of the ad hoc committee would be held soon.

COMMENTARY ON ANZUS MILITARY EXERCISE

OW170128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 17 Nov 81

["Australia's Defense Policy and 'Kangaroo 81' -- Commentary by XINHUA Correspondent Vu Hang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Canberra, November 16 (XINHUA) -- The allied forces of Australia, the United States and New Zealand held a major military exercise code-named "Kangaroo 81" off the coast of Queensland in northeast Australia in late October and early November. This was the biggest ever held by the ANZUS states in Australia for years.

According to an announcement of the Australian Defense Ministry, the aim of the exercise was an all-round test of the country's war preparedness, from the top commanding system to the combat capacity of the armed forces, communications, logistics and cooperation with Allied forces. Apart from this large-scale exercise involving all the armed services, Australia has held 80 other military exercises of different types and scales this year, including a joint exercise with Britain, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia. Official publications show a great increase in the number of exercises held by Australia since 1980 with the clear objective of defense against an "invasion from the north."

International developments in the 1970's have deeply shaken Australia and other South Pacific countries. In the mid-70's, the Soviet Union penetrated Asia in the wake of the diminishing U.S. military presence in the region. After the change of political power in Iran in 1979, the Soviet Union occupied Afghanistan by armed force and supported the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. The Soviet "strategy" of southward expansion to the Indian Ocean and South Pacific not only threatens the West's oil route to the Persian Gulf and the peace and security of the Middle East and the South and Southeast Asian countries, but also makes Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific island countries vulnerable to Soviet military expansion.

In these circumstances, the security of Australia and its defense policy has become the focus of controversy among the political, military and press circles in the past two years, centering around the following three appraisals and arguments: Some argue that despite the present international tension, there is no possibility of a direct invasion of Australia. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is out of self-defense and Moscow would not continue to push southward.

Australia, therefore, should lay stress on promoting regional "peace" instead of strengthening war preparations. These people are also against providing military bases for the United States on Australian soil to counter Soviet military expansion in the belief that this would make Australia's security more precarious.

Others see little possibility of a large-scale invasion of Australia, arguing that the main threat is "regional" in character, that is, probably from neighboring countries and that therefore, the stress of national defense should be put on Australian soil and its "close neighbors" in the north.

But many people hold that the main threat to Australia is Soviet expansion and the main target of the Soviet southward strategy is the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific. Flanked by these two oceans and in view of its important strategic position and rich natural resources, Australia will be one of the major goals of Soviet expansion. Therefore, in their opinion, Australia must enhance its defense capability to the extent that it will not only be able to protect its own territory and the security of the region but also to fight on the open seas to protect the sea lanes jointly with its allies if the need arises.

Despite the differing appraisals of the Soviet threat, public polls published last year and this year show that more and more people are concerned about a possible outbreak of war in which Australia will be attacked.

In the last two years, the Fraser government has adopted a series of measures to strengthen Australia's national defense. It has decided to increase its defense budget by 7 percent each year starting from 1980, with the defense budget amounting to about 3 percent of the gross national product by the mid-1980's. The military forces are to be equipped with more sophisticated weapons to enhance their combat capability. Defense Minister Denis Killen announced a plan recently to spend 2.4 billion Australian dollars to purchase 75 most advanced F-18 fighters from the United States to replace the French "Mirage" planes of the 1960's. The Australian Government is also considering purchasing new aircraft carriers and destroyers to replace its outdated warships. Efforts are also being made to increase the capability of the air force and the navy in anti-submarine warfare. In addition, measures have been taken to promote the defense industry so that Australia can rely on its own to a larger degree in a future war. All this is of strategic significance to the country's national defense.

"Kangaroo 81" is the product of the Fraser government's defense policy in recent years. It shows that Australia is treating more seriously the threat it is facing. But with its large territory and limited manpower and financial resources, Australia has, in its national defense, weaknesses difficult to overcome. At the same time, isolationism and pacifism still have their hold on a number of people. This foretells more difficulties and controversies in Australia's pursuit of a stronger defense policy.

SINO-AUSTRALIAN PRESS SEMINAR OPENS IN BEIJING

OW171722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, November 17 (XINHUA) -- The first professional seminar between Chinese and foreign journalists, the Sino-Australian press seminar, opened here this morning. The purpose of the seminar is to strengthen news reporting of the other country.

Participating in the seminar are more than 20 journalists from newspapers, news agencies, broadcasting institutions and news research departments of the two countries.

An Gang, member of the secretariat of the All-China Journalists' Association, and Australian Ambassador to China H.A. Dunn attended the opening session.

AFGHAN INTRUSIONS INTO PAKISTAN CONDEMNED

OW200728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 20 Nov 81

["PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentary: A Grave Provocation" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- A PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary today says that the Afghan Karmal regime's armed intrusions into Pakistan this week were not only a grave provocation against Pakistan but also a counter-attack on the international community which opposes Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The Karmal regime's helicopter-gunships dropped mines and strafed in Pakistan on November 16 and 17, killing one woman and wounding 12 civilians and two Pakistan frontier guards, the commentary recalls. "The Soviet Union, as an instigator of the armed provocations, should bear the responsibility for all this," it notes. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, it continues, has brought about a woe-smitten Afghanistan. 400,000 Afghans have reportedly been killed and one fifth of the population have been forced to flee to Pakistan and Iran as refugees. The exodus has caused grave economic, social, political and security problems for Pakistan. But the Pakistan Government has still made great efforts to help more than two million refugees to settle down in its country. Pakistan's efforts have won deep sympathy from most countries of the world, only the Soviet Union keeps on attacking it.

The commentary draws attention to the fact that the Karmal regime's armed provocations took place at the very time when the Afghanistan problem was under discussion at the United Nations General Assembly. While the Soviet representative was using sophistry at the U.N. to deny its role in Afghanistan, it abetted the Karmal regime under its wings to commit armed provocations against Pakistan. This serves only to show its obdurate attitude against the just voice of the international community "but the adoption for the third time by an overwhelming majority of a U.N. resolution calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan has dealt another blow to the Soviet Union," the commentary says. "The new armed provocations conducted by the Karmal's regime once again exposed the hegemonist features of the Soviet Union. Such provocations will arouse stronger condemnation from the peace-loving people throughout the world," the commentary concludes.

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT HAQ MEETS XINHUA DELEGATION

OW190350 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Islamabad, November 18 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan President Ziaul Haq told a XINHUA delegation this evening: "The relations between Pakistan and China must develop in all fields."

Receiving in Rawalpindi the delegation of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY led by its Deputy Director General Miao Hailing, the president said, "Information media is a world in which a lot of good will can be exchanged." He expressed satisfaction with the relations between the two countries, saying that "this relationship is not only at the government level, but the remarkable thing is that it is also at the people's level, the people of Pakistan and the people of China."

The XINHUA delegation arrived here on Monday for a friendly visit. It met Pakistan Minister for Information and Broadcasting Zafarul Haq. Director General of the ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN Mukhtar Zaman and Secretary of the Ministry for Information and Broadcasting Major General Mujib Rahman Khan gave dinners in its honour respectively yesterday and this evening.

The delegation will visit Peshawar, Lahore and Karachi.

XINHUA 'ROUNDUP' ON BANGLADESH ELECTION

OW181754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 18 Nov 81

["Roundup: What Does Presidential Election in Bangladesh Tell? By XINHUA Correspondents Chen Anning and Yang Jigang" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Dacca, November 17 (XINHUA) -- The landslide victory for ruling Bangladesh National Party candidate Abdus Sattar in the Nov. 15 presidential election shows the policy pursued by late President Ziaur Rahman is supported by the people.

This is the second presidential election since Bangladesh won its independence in 1971.

Although there were 31 presidential candidates, the election was actually between the ruling National Party and the opposition Awami League (Hasina) which was the ruling party from 1972 to 1975. During the election campaign, the National Party pledged to implement Rahman's 19-point development program. Proposed by the late president in 1977, the program is intended to safeguard the country's independence and sovereignty, develop the national economy and culture, and mobilize people of all status to participate in the country's construction.

During the past few years, the Bangladesh Government, under the leadership of Rahman, has focused on agriculture, making it the government's top priority. Besides allocating massive investments for this sector, the government has encouraged the people to dig canals and build other water conservancy projects to expand irrigation acreage and increase food production. As a result, grain output in 1980-81 rose by 16 million tons compared to last year, and the country now has a food reserve of 1.4 million tons, a record figure for the past nine years.

By pursuing an independent and non-aligned foreign policy, the Bangladesh Government has played an important role in the non-alignment movement and the organization of Islamic conference. The image of Bangladesh in the international community has been enhanced because the country promotes unity and cooperation in South Asia and believes that disputes among neighbors should be resolved through negotiations on the basis of equality, mutual respect and understanding. Thus, the ruling party's victory in the recent election reflects the people's desire for peace, stability and social progress to continue.

During the six-month election campaign, however, political forces in Bangladesh were extremely active. Some opposition parties organized strikes, and some bomb explosions occurred.

Now that the ruling party won the election, the new government has some problems to tackle. These include economic and financial difficulties such as high unemployment and inflation. New President Sattar, who said he "will implement the verdict of the people in all fields" and appealed for opposition leaders to cooperate with the government, faces a severe test.

JI PENGFEI MEETS BANGLADESH PARTY DELEGATION

OW141306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met in the Great Hall of the People today with a delegation of the Gono Front Party of Bangladesh headed by Nurul Huda Mirza, chairman of the party. Vice-Premier Ji welcomed the Bangladesh guests to China to learn about China's economy and the people's livelihood. The two sides exchanged views on enhancing friendship between the peoples of the two countries and on international issues of common concern, including the situation in Asia.

Present were Wu Xueqian and Yan Wenjing, council members of the Association for International Understanding of China, and M.M. Rezaul Karim, Bangladesh ambassador to China.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF HUANG HUA VISIT TO NIGERIA

Huang-Ekwueme Talks

AB1/1556 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, says Nigeria welcomes steps that will lead to the devotion of the world's resources to peaceful uses. He stated this in Lagos today at the opening of bilateral talks between Nigeria and China. Dr Ekwueme said that the country's attitude on major international issues was based on what she considers to be right and just. Nigeria's emphasis, he remarked, was on peace and stability which are essential and indispensable for the development of the nation's political, economic, cultural and social institutions. The vice president stated that Nigeria particularly looks forward to cooperating with friendly countries like China, which have similar broad objectives. He remarked that the current visit of the Chinese vice premier, Mr Huang Hua, to Nigeria was a reaffirmation on the part of the two governments of their determination to work toward strengthening the bonds of friendship between them. Dr Ekwueme announced that the current talks would center on international problems, bilateral issues and the problem of southern Africa and said that in reviewing bilateral relations, the two delegations should discover more areas of cooperation which are yet to be explored.

In his remarks, the Chinese vice premier expressed gratitude to the government and people of Nigeria for the warm and cordial reception accorded him since he arrived in the country yesterday. Mr Huang noted that though his country and Nigeria were geographically far apart, they had identical backgrounds and had supported each other in the struggles for freedom and independence. He stressed the need for the two countries to strengthen their cordial relations and contribute to each other's political and economic independence. Mr Huang had today paid a courtesy call on President Shehu Shagari and laid a wreath at the cenotaph at Tafawa Balewa Square. He also visited the national museum, Onikan.

Talks End 18 Nov

OW181900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, November 18 (XINHUA) -- The official talks between Chinese Vice-Premier Huang Hua and Nigerian Vice-President Alex Ekwueme ended here this afternoon.

Ekwueme emphasised peace and stability in the world and pointed out that any steps which would lead to the devotion of the world resources to peaceful usage would be welcomed by Nigeria. He said, "Nigeria's attitude on major international issues is based on what it considered to be right and just." "They are essential and indispensable for the development of our political, economic, cultural and social institutions," he noted. The vice-president pointed out that the talks between Nigeria and China came at a time when the world is gripped with many serious problems of common concern to both countries.

Chinese Vice-Premier Huang Hua said that many African countries have gained independence and are further consolidating their independence. This is an inexorable trend of historical development. He believed that through arduous efforts and coopeartion, the developing countries could develop their own economy and make contributions to mankind. Huang Hua also exchanged views on economic and technical relations between the two countries with the vice-president. He noted that Sino-Nigerian co-operation has a broad future. He hoped that the two countries would learn from each other and support each other.

At the same time, Chinese Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Shi Lin had talks with Nigerian officials and experts on the possibility of further economic, technological and trade development between the two countries.

Meets Senate President 18 Nov

AB191717 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The Chinese vice premier, Huang Hua, said in Lagos yesterday that his country opposed the reelection of Dr Kurt Waldheim as the UN secretary general because China believed that European nations have had enough share of top jobs at the United Nations.

Mr Hua, who was speaking during a courtesy call on the Senate president, Dr Joseph Wayas, recalled that the European nations had served five terms as UN secretaries general. China, he added, believed it was time for Third World nations, particularly Africa, to produce the organization's secretary general. According to him, China found the Tanzanian foreign minister, Salim Ahmad Salim, the most suitable candidate. The Chinese leader contended that since the United Nations was reluctant to change its charter which gives only the big powers the right to veto, China would continue to use the veto power in the interest of Third World countries.

The Senate president, Dr Joseph Wayas, commended China for its use of veto power to protect the interests of Third World countries. Dr Wayas pointed out that the visit of the vice premier would help to influence China's policy toward Nigeria.

Ekwueme Hosts Banquet

OW200302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Lagos, November 19 (XINHUA) -- Nigerian Vice-President Alex Ekwueme gave a state banquet here this evening in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua. In his banquet speech, Ekwueme spoke highly of China's achievements in the four modernizations under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. He noted that the useful and cordial discussions he had with Huang Hua would open new vistas for, and broaden existing areas of cooperation between the two countries.

The vice-president denounced the brutal savagery by the apartheid system in South Africa. He continued, "The situation in southwest Asia as well as in Indochina, arising from the introduction of foreign forces in these sub-regions, gives a cause for concern."

He concluded that Nigeria and China, though geographically distant and different in socio-political systems, had an identity of views on many contemporary international issues.

Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua said at the banquet, "We have come to your great country on a goodwill visit with a desire to enhance understanding and friendship, promote cooperation and exchange experience." He stated that the two sides share similar or identical views on major issues in the international situation, and each expresses its sincere desire for further development of friendly cooperation. On international and African situation, Huang Hua praised Nigeria's policy of neutrality and nonalignment, firmly opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism and power politics. Nigeria had made important contribution to the search for peace and stability in Chad and for Namibia's independence at an early date, he pointed out. He noted, "Nigeria has attached importance to the development of an independent national economy, initiated the establishment of the Economic Community of West African States and other regional economic organizations, and worked tirelessly for the launch of global negotiations and the establishment of a new international economic order, thus winning appreciation and praise from the international community."

NPC FOURTH SESSION SCHEDULED TO OPEN 30 NOV

OW201222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- The fourth session of the Fifth National People's Congress, China's highest organ of state power, will open November 30 in Beijing. The decision for the session was made at the 21st session of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee here today in the Great Hall of the People.

Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting. Main items on the agenda are making arrangements for the forthcoming NPC session, discussing and approving decisions, and making appointments and removals.

Three draft laws governing China's economic contracts, foreign enterprises' income taxes, civil procedures and a proposal for a nationwide voluntary tree-planting drive were explained at today's session respectively by Gu Ming, deputy secretary-general of the State Council and deputy director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee; Xie Ming, vice-minister of finance; Gao Kelin, deputy director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the NPC Standing Committee, and Yong Wentao, vice-minister of forestry. [title as received]

The draft laws and proposal will be discussed and then submitted to the forthcoming NPC session.

Attending today's planary session were Vice-Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee Peng Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Seypidin, Liao Chengzhi, Ngapoi Ngawang-Jigme, Xu Deheng, Hu Juewen, Shi Liang, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Shangkun, and Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan:

Vice-Premier Bo Yibo also attended the meeting.

Background Information

OW201232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 20 Nov 81

["Background Information: National People's Congress" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA) -- The highest organ of state power of the People's Republic of China, the National People's Congress, meets annually.

Deputies to the National People's Congress are elected for five-year terms by the people's congresses of 21 provinces, five autonomous regions, three municipalities directly under the central government, and the People's Liberation Army. Deputies for Taiwan Province are elected by Taiwan compatriots who live on the mainland.

Powers and functions of the National People's Congress include: amending the constitution; enacting laws; deciding on the choice of the premier and vice-premiers and ministers recommended by the premier; examining and ratifying national economic plans, state budgets and final accounts.

When the National People's Congress is not in session, its Standing Committee exercises the functions and powers vested in it by the NPC.

The first session of the Fifth National People's Congress was held in 1978 and had 3,497 deputies, the representation was: workers, 26.7 percent; peasants, 20.6 percent; People's Liberation Army, 14.4 percent; leading cadres, 13.4 percent; intellectuals, 15 percent; outstanding patriots, 8.9 percent; and returned Overseas Chinese, 1 percent.

All China's 55 national minorities were represented. Their deputies accounted for 10.9 percent of the total while their populations made up 6 percent of the national total.

I. 20 Nov 81

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Third Session of the Fifth NPC, held last year, was attended by 3,478 deputies. Thirty-four deputies had died since the first session, and a number of new deputies had been elected to replace them.

Beginning from the second half of 1979, deputies were elected directly by individual voters to the people's congresses of counties, small cities, and districts in big cities. Deputies at these levels had been elected indirectly, by congresses at the basic level.

AFP REPORTS WU FAXIAN RELEASED FROM PRISON

OW200450 Hong Kong AFP in English 0415 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (AFP) -- One of the military defendants jailed in the wake of the trial of the radical gang of four -- former airforce commander Wu Faxian -- has been released for health reasons, official sources said here today. Wu, 65, was the first of five former senior military commanders tried by the military tribunal of the special court that went into session on November 20 last year for China's biggest political trial.

He was convicted on charges of plotting to assassinate the late Chairman Mao Zedong and conspiring to seize power, and sentenced to 17 years behind bars. He has been in prison ever since the trial ended in January.

A government spokesman said Wu had been "released on bail" for health reasons in terms of Article 157 of the Chinese criminal code. Under Article 157 a prisoner who is seriously ill can be allowed out for medical treatment. The spokesman refrained from saying what the former general's ailment was. Observers recall that at the time of the trial Wu appeared to be very weak and that he answered questions put to him in a trembling voice.

He was found guilty of having handed over control of the air force to the son of Mao's onetime heir, Lin Biao, so as to successfully carry out a coup d'etat. He was however not identified as one of the "main culprits" of the "counterrevolutionary cliques" of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing at the time of the trial.

Jiang Qing, the kingpin of the gang of four, is the widow of the late chairman Mao.

Of the nine other defendants at the trial, Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao -- the "brain" of the gang of four -- were given suspended death sentences, while the others were jailed for terms ranging from 16 years to life.

Until his recent release, the former airforce chief was probably held in the Qingcheng prison on the outskirts of Beijing near the Ming Dynasty Tombs.

Wu was also a member of the Politburo and army deputy chief of staff at the time of his arrest in September 1971.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

HK200354 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Feng Lanrui [3301 5695 3843]: "On Factors Affecting China's Labor Employment"]

[Text] The unemployment problem existing in China is not an isolated social phenomenon. It is rather a complicated problem interrelated with many socioeconomic phenomena. We must thoroughly analyze the cause giving rise to unemployment and the factors affecting employment before we can find the policy and appropriate method for solving this problem.

Recently, in studying China's employment problem, some of the comrades held that the unemployment problem of Western capitalist countries has occurred under the condition of relative production surplus and insufficient demand. Therefore, they must adopt the method of stimulating demand to solve the problem.

However, our employment problem has occurred under the condition of relatively high purchasing power but inadequate supply of commodities and labor services; therefore, we should use the method of increasing supply to expand employment. We cannot say that this kind of view is totally unreasonable. However, the use of this method alone cannot solve the massive unemployment problem in our country. There are many causes for the appearance of unemployment in our country and there are also many factors affecting employment. Inadequate supply (including commodities and labor services) is not a direct cause of unemployment, and furthermore, it is not the only cause.

1. Population Problem and Employment

The natural growth rate of our population is too high, and as a result, there are many people reaching the working age every year. This is the direct cause giving rise to massive unemployment as well as the main factor affecting employment.

In discussing the relationship between unemployment and population, some of the articles have not discussed the problem of the natural growth rate of the population but only the problem of the structure of the population. Moreover, they only discuss the problem of the structure of urban and rural population and maintain that the proportion of about 80 percent rural population and about 20 percent urban and nonagricultural populations is "reasonable," for that will contribute to reducing the pressure on employment and solving the employment problem. It is true that we must strictly control the flow of rural people to the cities at present. However, in the long term, this viewpoint may not be correct. In the first place, it is based on the premise that the employment problem will not occur in the countryside. Actually, we have only a limited amount of cultivated land per capita in our rural areas, and population growth has been very rapid in the last 32 years. There has been a corresponding decrease in the amount of cultivated land per capita and the employment problem also exists in densely populated areas. The only thing is, because labor in the countryside is mostly used on land, no matter how little cultivated land there may be, there will always be some land for cultivation. So for the time being, the unemployment problem is not so obvious as in cities and towns. In the second place, always keeping the proportion of the rural population in China at about 80 percent also seems to be unreasonable in terms of the objective of achieving the four modernizations. In some of the economically developed countries in modern times, because of the constant increase in agricultural labor productivity, the agricultural workers occupy a very low proportion in the entire work force. It is precisely because agricultural labor productivity in China is low and there is not much of a surplus of agricultural products that we require so much labor in agricultural production. With the development and modernization of agricultural productive forces, there will inevitably be a reduction in the agricultural labor force, and moreover it will move to industry and to cities and towns. Naturally, it does not necessarily have to flow to the cities, for we can build industrial areas and small cities and towns in the countryside, but the main trend will be a flow to industry and to cities and towns. At that time, the proportion of the rural population throughout the country will fall and there will be a corresponding decrease in the proportion of agricultural labor in the entire labor force. Will not this kind of population structure become unreasonable? If for the sake of not increasing pressure on urban employment we always maintain the scale of rural population at about 80 percent, this will run counter to socialist modernization.

I think that in studying the long-term relationship between the population problem and employment in China, we should emphasize the effect of the natural growth rate of the population on employment, and the object of this is to strictly control the natural growth rate of the population. This is not only of importance to the urban areas but also of particular importance to the rural areas. The higher the rural population, the bigger will be the base figure. If we do not guard against the over-rapid rural population growth, but maintain that there is no employment problem in the countryside and do not study and solve this problem, then we will find ourselves in an extremely passive situation in the not too distant future. This problem must be given special attention, and we definitely cannot treat it lightly.

2. Economic Growth and Employment

The demand for labor is to a very great extent determined by the rate of economic growth. The faster the economic development, the more labor will be required, and this will naturally mean more job opportunities. This is very obvious. Therefore, enhancing economic growth is the most effective as well as the most fundamental method for solving the employment problem.

To enhance economic growth, we must pay attention to economic results and raise labor productivity. Some of the comrades hold that there is a contradiction between raising labor productivity and employment. Actually, there is no contradiction between the raising of labor productivity itself and employment. The contradiction is between our method of solving the employment problem and raising labor productivity. We are at present practicing the method of handing to the enterprises and units the responsibility of arranging employment for the children of their own staff and laying down hard and fast rules to the enterprises and units on quotas and dispatch of labor. All these have greatly hampered the raising of labor productivity and affected the growth rate of the whole national economy. In this way, the state and society will not have enough financial and material resources to provide more opportunities for employment. On the other hand, high labor productivity will stimulate faster economic growth and increase wealth, and both the state and society will have the ability to run more enterprises and undertakings and provide employment for large numbers of workers. Therefore, the growth in labor productivity not only will not hamper employment but will also create conditions for employment. We cannot merely think of the present or adopt the method of sacrificing labor productivity to solve the employment problem, for in the end this will instead hamper the solution of the employment problem.

The supply of commodities and labor services in the markets of our country is inadequate. We have the purchasing power and the needs but cannot satisfy them. Increasing supply is mainly for solving the problem of satisfying needs. Once this problem is solved, employment opportunities will no doubt increase. However, can relying on the enthusiasm of the product and labor services supply departments solve the existing massive employment problem? Can we use increasing supply as the employment theory of our country? This means we must study the relationship between the inadequate supply (including both the aspects of materials and labor services) and the current phenomenon of massive unemployment. I think that inadequate supply is a factor affecting employment, but it cannot sum up all the other factors affecting employment. To find jobs for so many unemployed people, merely relying on the efforts of the existing supply units is not enough. Some of the existing enterprises and units not only have basically reached a saturation point in labor and cannot take in any more new people, but when these enterprises improve their management and administration, adopt new technology and replace old equipment, there will also be a labor surplus. Some of the enterprises need to add more people in production development, but the amount is actually limited. As for the collectives run by state-owned enterprises, experience has proved that this form of collective has more problems and is not easy to run. Therefore, the most basic way of solving the unemployment problem is still to enhance the growth of the national economy. In other words, we must give full play to the enthusiasm of the central authorities, the units and the individuals, energetically develop production and push the national economy forward.

3. Sectoral Structure of National Economy and Employment

The sectoral structure of the national economy referred to includes the proportions and interrelations of various sectors in productive and nonproductive departments. The urban employment problem mainly deals with the structural and proportionate relations among the industries and between industry, commerce and service trades.

The sectoral structure of the national economy first conditions the employment structure, and second, the employment level. Judging from the structure among the industries, for a long time the proportion of heavy industry in the whole of China's industry has been too big and the proportion of light industry has been too small. This kind of industrial structure has determined the employment structure in China. The irrational industrial structure has created an irrational employment structure and directly affected the raising of the labor employment level. As the organic composition of heavy industry is more complex than light industry, the same amount of money invested in heavy industry can provide a great deal less jobs than light industry. According to investigations, for every million yuan of fixed assets in enterprises owned by the whole people, light industry can absorb 257 workers whereas heavy industry can absorb only 94 workers. From 1950 to 1980, China invested 374.22 billion yuan in heavy industry but only 39.43 billion yuan in light industry. Our massive investment in heavy industry not only cannot quickly increase the financial revenue of the state or satisfy the needs of the people for consumer goods, but it also cannot contribute to solving the employment problem.

Furthermore, nonmaterial productive departments in the sectoral structure of national economy, such as commerce, service trades, urban public utilities, science, culture and education as well as other professions and trades supplying services, occupy an even lower proportion. In such capitalist countries as the United States and Japan and West European countries these departments, called the Third Estate, develop very fast and the proportion of workers employed by them is very high. These professions and trades are not very developed in China, and the proportion of workers employed by them is very low. Commerce and service trades have the feature of requiring less investment and absorbing more workers. According to information, they can accommodate from 800 to 1,000 people for every million yuan in fixed assets. The commercial service trades run by labor service companies require only 500 yuan to provide employment for a worker. To solve the employment problem in the future, our country must decide to energetically develop commercial service trades and increase the proportion of such departments in the national economy.

4. Ownership Structure and Employment

The transformation of the relations of production in China has been too hasty, and this is an important reason for high unemployment and the acute employment problem. In the latter part of the 1950's, because of the blind pursuit of "large in size and collective in nature," we changed collective ownership entities into state-owned enterprises, merged the small collective enterprises into large collective enterprises and adopted the policy of abolishing individual labor. Consequently, the proportion of collective economy in the national economy dropped, individual economy was almost wiped out and many sources of labor employment were restricted and blocked. This point can clearly be seen from the change in the employment structure.

In 1965, the proportion of workers employed in collective ownership entities was about 23.9 percent of the entire work force; in 1976, this dropped to 20.9 percent. In the same period, the proportion of workers in state enterprises rose from 72.8 percent to 78.9 percent. This change in the employment structure had an adverse affect on the employment level, because collective enterprises required on the average less than 2,000 yuan to take in a worker whereas state enterprises (taking the average between heavy and light industries) required 9,000 to 10,000 yuan. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," many small collective enterprises were expanded into "big collectives" which were in fact not much different from state enterprises. This "pauper's transition to higher stages of collectivization" made the solving of the labor employment problem even more difficult.

This problem has been brought to the attention of the departments concerned. Of the 6.5 million people employed in 1980 (not including the people under centralized placement), some 2.4 million or 37 percent went to state enterprises, 2.8 million or 43 percent went to collective enterprises, 400,000 or 6 percent went to individual enterprises and 910,000 or 14 percent received temporary employment.

In the early part of this year, the State Council promulgated "certain policy regulations for urban nonagricultural individual economy." It is also studying measures for developing the collective economy and regards the development of collective economy and individual economy as an important outlet for solving the employment problem. This will contribute to changing the employment structure and raising the employment level.

5. Education and Employment

There are also two problems in this respect. One is the educational structure and the other is the scale of educational development. Changing the educational structure by reducing ordinary middle schools and increasing vocational and technical middle schools so that education will dovetail with employment is an important aspect in solving the employment problem. However, merely changing the educational structure is not enough. We must still greatly expand the scale of education and increase the outlay for education before we can solve the problem of education and employment.

At present, there has been a great development in the education of our country compared with that before the liberation. However, this still can hardly keep abreast of the demand of socialist construction. The fact that the proportion of the outlay for education in China's financial expenditure is too low has a direct bearing on this. Some 32 years have elapsed since liberation, but primary education has still not been popularized, large numbers of junior middle school students still cannot go to schools of a higher grade, and only 4 percent of the graduates from senior middle schools can go to institutions of higher learning. That is why in discussing the employment problem, we cannot but link it up with the educational problem. This is not only a problem of the young people or the family, but also an important problem concerning the socialist future of our country.

Therefore, we must increase the outlay for education, for this investment in qualified people is very necessary. It will have a far-reaching impact on raising the quality of labor, achieving the four modernizations and building socialism.

The set of over-centralized labor management systems practiced in China over a long period of time has been an important factor affecting the employment level. This was particularly the case during the "Great Cultural Revolution." The state took over the responsibility for all labor, carried out unified placement and neither allowed the enterprises and units to recruit their own workers nor permitted the workers to look for work or to find their own means of making a living; at the same time, the enterprises and units were not allowed to dismiss the workers (prior to 1963, "removing the name" was still allowed.) Therefore, this gradually became the "iron rice bowl" system. The "unified responsibility and placement" and "iron rice bowl" systems had many defects: 1) they artificially made the outlet for labor employment more and more narrow, and basically, there remained only the road of unified placement by the state, and this caused enormous difficulty to solving the labor employment problem; 2) they placed the broad masses of unemployed people in a passive and waiting position and seriously dampened their initiative in and enthusiasm for finding employment on their own; 3) they corrupted the minds of the employees of state enterprises and lowered the quality of the ranks of workers. Once the workers entered the state enterprise, they were given an "iron rice bowl" and could draw "wages" just the same whether they worked or not; 4) they hampered the enterprises and units in getting the people needed or in choosing the best people. This was detrimental to raising labor productivity or improving management and administration in the enterprises and units and resulted in a great waste of manpower and resources.

I am of the opinion that the six aspects mentioned above are the main factors affecting employment work. Naturally, there are also other factors. In studying the employment problem in China, we must conscientiously analyze all these factors. Only in this way can we lay a theoretical foundation for formulating a policy on the employment problem.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON NON-KEY MIDDLE SCHOOLS

HK200740 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 81 p 3

[Commentator's article: "We Should Not Discriminate Against Non-Key Middle Schools"]

[Text] A serious consequence of the one-sided pursuit of education for the portion of students admitted to college is discrimination against non-key middle schools. At present, the teachers and students of many non-key middle schools are being subjected to the pressures of public opinion. Many of their teaching activities have not received proper support. These schools are facing many difficulties in carrying out the guideline for students' overall development in the moral, intellectual and physical fields. Enthusiasm for both teaching and learning on the part of teachers and students has also not been brought into full play. This is one of the reasons why the quality of education in some middle schools is now relatively low and why the scholastic performance of their students is relatively poor.

To rejuvenate the educational cause seriously ruined by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and train technical personnel as quickly as possible, various areas have attached importance to key middle schools. This is right and proper. For several years, large numbers of key middle schools have achieved something in their work and have turned out large numbers of trained people for the state. But key schools represent a small number after all. The overwhelming majority of teachers and workers are also working in non-key schools. Take Beijing Municipality for example. The whole municipality has a total of over 1,000 middle schools with key ones representing only 24, or 2.4 percent. The middle schools throughout the municipality enrolled a total of 211,000 junior and senior middle school students this year, while the key ones recruited 8,000 or only 3.8 percent. If we focus attention on the emphasis of work on key schools representing an extremely small number and give scant attention to non-key schools, we will divorce ourselves from the great majority of teachers and students and from the great majority of students' guardians. The party's educational guideline also cannot be fully implemented.

Generally speaking, students admitted to non-key schools have received lower marks on the entrance examination. But this can never be taken as a basis for judging them as students of "low intelligence" and "with no future." The junior middle school students in particular are children who are not yet fully developed. This is all the more reason not to neglect them just because of their poor performance on a few examinations or because of certain defects. In fact, the overwhelming majority of them are keen and energetic and anxious to get ahead. So long as we give them proper guidance, there is likewise a great future for them. Those students who have failed to make it into a key school should never be subjected to the pressures of public opinion and their families. This will only hurt their self-respect and dampen their confidence in studying. The socialist cause is the common concern of millions upon millions of people. We must assume a responsible attitude to every student. We must give more encouragement and concern to those students not admitted to key schools, boost their confidence and inspire them with strength. Schools, in particular, should pay attention to educational methods, launch rich and varied activities and effectively develop the students' mental faculties. Thus, there will emerge from among them a large number of talented people.

Many non-key schools are relatively poorly equipped and hampered by many negative factors. The teachers' workload is also relatively heavy. They are actually subjected to a greater workload than is generally stipulated. They work hard producing qualified junior middle school graduates only to have most of them taken away by key middle schools. At the same time, those students in key middle schools with a relatively poor performance are often "disgorged" and channeled into non-key middle schools. Therefore, the teachers of non-key middle schools are constantly undertaking a difficult and complicated task. Given keen competition for higher-level education, the percentage of students passing the qualifying examination is of course smaller, as far as non-key schools are concerned.

Therefore, it is unfair to blame and discriminate against the teachers of non-key schools. The percentage of students passing an entrance examination for higher education is determined by many factors. A teacher's work performance cannot be judged solely by the percentage of students passing an entrance examination. Judgement should also be based on his attitude toward the implementation of the party's educational guideline and the actual results achieved. Based on the demands of the party's educational guideline and the actual conditions of students, many non-key schools have energetically laid a foundation for students' overall development in the moral, intellectual and physical fields. This is a correct approach. The leadership departments and the students' guardians should support their work. The leading comrades should go deep into the midst of non-key middle schools to make investigations and studies. They should help schools solve actual problems, listen to the opinions of teachers and students, and show concern and support for their work.

We believe that guided by the party's educational guideline, key and non-key middle schools will make still greater contributions toward the training of technical personnel needed in the modernization effort.

MEETING VIEWS PLACEMENT OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

OW200149 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1413 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA) -- A national conference on the placement of students graduating from schools of higher learning held by the Ministry of Education pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen ideopolitical work among the graduating students and that the graduating students must obey the state's centralized placement. The conference also put forth the following six specific measures or requirements to oppose any interference in placement work:

1. Cadres and leading cadres at all levels with party membership should observe in an exemplary way the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and implement the circular of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee banning intervention in the placement work of college graduates.
2. All cadres doing placement work should follow the principle and handle their job impartially and without being swayed by personal considerations. They should resist "backdoor" and other unhealthy practices.
3. All college graduates should subordinate their own needs to those of the state, obey the state's assignment and go wherever they are needed. College graduates with CCP or CYL membership should set an example in fostering the selfless revolutionary spirit of putting other people's interest ahead of their own and striving to be the first to bear hardships.
4. Parents of all college graduates should educate and encourage their children to obey the state's assignment in the national interest. They should refrain from taking the backdoor or any other actions to influence the assignment. When encountering an extremely difficult situation, the graduating students and their parents or their parents' work units should truthfully report it to the school. However, false reports are prohibited.
5. No units with job vacancies are allowed to ask a school to assign certain individuals to their units or to refuse to accept the college graduates assigned to them according to the plan.
6. Schools of higher learning should make public their placement plan to the graduating students according to department or specialties and permit the graduating students to express their individual wishes within the limit of the placement plan. School authorities should make assignment decisions rationally, according to the policy of matching a student's study to the job requirements and in consideration of the requirements of the units having job vacancies, the graduating students' qualifications and their expressed wishes. In making assignment decisions the school authorities should treat all students equally and without discrimination, regardless of whether the students are the children of leading cadres, ordinary cadres, ordinary people, educators or workers. The list of assignments should be drawn up collectively by the school after discussion.

In announcing the above measures a responsible person of the Ministry of Education pointed out that violators will be sternly dealt with according to the seriousness of their cases.

The conference was held 11-18 November. Some 190,000 students will graduate from schools of higher learning in various parts of the country during the winter. The conference asked that their placement work be completed before the spring festival.

FANG YI ADDRESSES NATIONAL TUNGSTEN CONFERENCE

OW200531 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1447 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Nanchang, 19 Nov (XINHUA) -- RENMIN RIBAO reporter Gao Xinqing and XINHUA reporter Huang Qizhuang report a national scientific-technological conference on the tungsten industry, which ended on 16 November, has called for relying on policy and science to make the most of China's rich tungsten resources and vigorously develop its tungsten industry.

Vice Premier Fang Yi attended and addressed the conference.

Fang Yi said if we enhance our revolutionary vigor, seek truth from facts, work with one heart and firmly grasp our work, there will be a new phase in China's tungsten industry.

BO YIBO ATTENDS NATIONAL RARE EARTH CONFERENCE

OW200545 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The 5-day national conference on the wide application of rare earth ended in Beijing today. At the closing session Vice Premier Bo Yibo highly praised China's tremendous achievements in the rare earth industry and urged all trades and professions to further popularize the use of rare earth and to dominate the international market with fine quality goods. The conference was jointly held by the State Economic Commission, State Scientific and Technological Commission, State Planning Commission and the national leading group for popularizing the use of rare earth. The conference reviewed the achievements made in the rare earth industry since 1978, exchanged experiences and drew up plans for the popularization and utilization of rare earth during the sixth 5-year plan. Representatives from 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as leading comrades of the ministries and commissions at the central level attended the conference.

CHEN MUHUA ADDRESSES PHARMACEUTICAL FORUM

OW191155 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0729 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Nov (XINHUA) -- The national forum of directors of pharmaceutical administration ended in Beijing 19 November. The forum pointed out that the pharmaceutical front must continue to implement the State Council's "decision concerning the strengthening of pharmaceutical management" and promote the development of pharmaceutical work in our country so as to better serve the people's health.

Vice Premier Chen Muhua of the State Council attended and spoke at the forum. She said the promulgation of the State Council's "decision concerning the strengthening of pharmaceutical management" has effectively "eliminated chaos" and other shortcomings in pharmaceutical enterprises. She urged all localities to further strengthen the leadership over the pharmaceutical work and continue to implement the decision in an all-round way.

Some 60 representatives attending the forum exchanged their fruitful experience in implementing the State Council's "decision" and made arrangements for the 1982 pharmaceutical production plan and other major work. The forum started on 11 November.

WAN LI, OTHERS MEET RETURNING VOLLEYBALL TEAM

OW181740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1709 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese women's volleyball team returned to Beijing this evening holding the championship and other cups from the World Cup women's volleyball tournament which ended in Japan November 16. Chinese leaders Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Yang Jingren and hundreds of others greeted the team at the airport. Among those greeting the team at the airport were Li Menghua, minister of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Rong Gaotang, adviser to the commission, and Zhong Shitong, president of the All-China Sports Federation.

GONGREN RIBAO CITES YU QIULI ON WORKERS CONGRESS

OW071254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 7 (XINHUA) -- Communist Party secretaries and directors in Chinese factories have been urged to accept supervision by the congresses of their staff representatives to help expand socialist democracy, the WORKERS' DAILY reports today.

Yu Qiuli, vice-premier and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, said at a recent meeting of planners and factory directors that the workers' congress system now being adopted throughout China, embodies the party's traditional mass line and enables the rank-and-file to become real masters of their factories, the newspaper reports.

"Socialism is an undertaking for the people in their hundreds of millions," he said. "It cannot triumph without a high degree of democracy."

"Experience has proved that the system has enhanced the workers' sense of responsibility as masters of their factories and their enthusiasm for work," he said.

"The system helps ensure that the various contradictions within a factory are properly handled to unify workers and their leaders," he added.

"As long as everybody in a factory is involved in the factory's affairs, nothing is too difficult to do," he said.

On the other hand, he said, the factory party committees must improve its leadership over the congresses. The committees must "provide guidance to workers so that they can exercise their rights properly and correctly handle relations between the state, the factory and themselves."

More than one-third of China's 83,000 industrial and transport enterprises at or above county level have set up workers' congresses, according to earlier reports.

The system was first introduced in 1978.

SHANXI HOLDS NATIONAL FORUM ON COAL MINES

HK181316 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Ministries of Agriculture and Coal Industry recently held a national forum, in Pingding County, Shanxi, on commune and brigade coal mines. Five hundred representatives from 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous prefectures attended the forum. The forum studied and transmitted the instructions of the responsible comrades of the party Central Committee and the State Council, and listened to the experiences of 17 units. This national forum on commune and brigade coal mines is the first of its kind in the history of our country's coal industry. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and with the implementation of the party's economic policies in the rural areas, it is imperative that we devote major efforts to developing commune and brigade coal mines in our country.

According to statistics, in the 1,200 counties in the country's provinces, municipalities and autonomous prefectures which have coal resources, more than 18,000 commune and brigade coal mines have been opened. In 1980, the total output of raw coal was more than 110 million tons and this has resulted in the accumulation of 400 million yuan in funds by the collectives. From January to September this year, more than 81 million tons of raw coal were mined, which is more than one-sixth of the gross national output of coal. Commune and brigade coal mines have not only eased the shortage of energy supplies in our country, but have also promoted the development of agricultural production and enlivened the economy in the rural areas. In 1980, commune and brigade coal mines all over the country supplied more than 40 million tons of coal to commune and brigade enterprises to be used as fuel and raw materials. This has resulted in a total output value of 52.7 billion yuan, which is one-tenth of the national industrial output value.

The forum held that although the development of commune and brigade coal mines in the country has been fast, a number of problems still exist. In order to bring into full play the advantages and eliminate the shortcomings, and to make incessant improvements, the forum proposed that we must seriously implement the policy of providing assistance and promoting rectification, reconstruction and coordination. All localities must actively assist commune and brigades coal mines by supplying them with skilled manpower, capital, commodities, and equipment. While improving management over commune and brigade coal mines and rectifying safety measures, we must further unify our plans so as to make rational plans for the exploitation of coal. We must carry out systematic technological reform in coal departments, develop mechanical or semimechanical production, change the backward mining methods and increase the rate of fund recovery. We must promote diversified joint ventures between counties and communes, communes and brigades, and state mines and commune and brigade coal mines so as to bring into full play the superiority of jointly sponsored coal mines, speed up the construction of commune and brigade coal mines and make more contributions to fulfilling the national plan of producing 600 million tons of coal.

ZHOU YANG ON EXTERNAL INFLUENCES ON LITERATURE

HK190929 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0726 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Xiamen, 19 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Zhou Yang, deputy director of the CCP Central Committee's Propaganda Department and chairman of the Federation of Literary and Art Circles, said that Fujian and Guangdong must pay particular attention to resisting external bourgeois influences during a discussion with literary and art circles and with the press on current problems of literature and art in Xiamen in mid-November.

Zhou Yang said Fujian had long been involved in the introduction of foreign culture into China. Li Zhuowu started to do so some 300 years ago, and in more contemporary times there were Yan Fu and Lin Qinnan. Where culture is concerned, it is impossible to reject external influences. The "gang of four" rejected everything foreign. In fact, they went to the extreme of rejecting everything. How could they have not brought about their own downfall? Liberalization is the other side of the same coin. Its advocates think that everything foreign is good. Fujian and Guangdong must pay particular attention to foreign things and should assimilate them with discrimination. If we accept everything wholesale with discrimination, it shows that we have lost our national dignity. We must develop our national culture and cherish our socialist motherland. Of course, this also means that we must cherish Fujian and Xiamen.

Zhou Yang said literature and art need a correct orientation. Some people asked how we can go on creating when we no longer talk about serving the people and serving socialism? Even though these people think this way, we should not strike at them. Literature and art are reflections of the times. They must reflect the times. Our writers and poets should help the state overcome difficulties arising from the reform and should set the hearts of people afire.

Zhou Yang continued: The young people are our hope and we must love and protect them. It will not do young writers any good if we only talk about how marvelous they are but not about their deficiencies. I hope that the commentators and critics would talk about both their strong points and their deficiencies. It is an unhealthy practice to flatter and blow the trumpet for others.

In conclusion, Zhou Yang said in the course of being developed into a special zone, Xiamen should grasp material construction and the building of a spiritual civilization simultaneously. I agree that we should invigorate our minds and carry out structural reform, but we must uphold the four basic principles. I hope that our comrades in Xiamen will achieve greater results and produce better pieces.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ON ACTIVITIES OF WANG MENG

HK181317 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0108 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Feature by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter Zhen Qingru [3914 1987 1172]: "How Things Stand With the Writer Wang Meng"]

[Text] Beijing, 18 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In late August, 47-year-old writer Wang Meng made a special trip to Xinjiang's Nileke County situated at the foot of Tianshan Mountain and spent more than 1 month there with the Kazak peasants and herdsmen whom he once worked with night and day and from whom he had been separated for 10 years. He returned to Beijing not long ago and was interviewed by this reporter.

So Glad That He Wished To Spend a Few More Days There

Wang Meng has put on weight since his return from Xinjiang and is in ruddy health. As soon as he met this reporter, he said enthusiastically that the situation of Xinjiang was really excellent. He said: During my stay in Nileke County, I visited Huojian, Tuanjie and Bayandai communes and I found there was a new atmosphere everywhere which I did not see 10 years ago. For example, every household had bought new Czech-style furniture and a television set. Since Xinjiang did not have a TV tower, I was very much surprised at this and asked some herdsmen. They told me cheerfully that a TV tower was being built by the regional government. If they did not buy television sets before the tower was completed, this commodity would surely be in short supply very soon.

After that Wang Meng turned to talk about another matter. When he worked in Xinjiang 10 years ago, he once helped an orphan. Now this orphan has grown up and become a young Kazak peasant. Moreover, he has married and already has two fat children. He has built himself a new house with three rooms and raised a deer, two donkeys and a cow which has given birth to a calf. He led a hard life in the past, but now he does not have to worry about food and clothing. In addition, he has over 1,000 yuan of bank savings.

Wang Meng said: Being infected by the improvement of the herdsmen's livelihood, I wrote two short stories during my stay there. They are: "The Light of Heart" and "The Last Tao." He told the reporter that if he was not involved in some other important tasks, he would not have returned to Beijing so soon.

Writers Should Not Expect To Be Praised all the Time

Wang Meng expressed his warm support for the current literary and art criticism. He said with humor: Are the Chinese writers so delicate, like a baby, that they should be praised all the time, or should be taken in others' arms and be coaxed with fruit drops? Confucious said, one should "be glad to have one's errors pointed out." Criticism is a normal practice. Not only was it necessary in the past, it is also necessary at present and in the future. Writers should consider the criticism carefully rather than being overcautious on hearing it. If a writer takes a serious and healthy attitude toward life, he must not fear criticism. Wang Meng continued I always stand for the struggle on the two fronts, that is, to oppose the interference from the "left" and simultaneously oppose the nihilist attitude toward our party and toward socialism.

Vigorous Life of Literary Creation

Wang Meng was rehabilitated in 1978. Since then he has published 25 short stories, more than 30 commentaries, stories and essays, and 4 medium-length novels. He said that by the end of this year he will publish another two medium-length novels, "The Lake" and "Andante in Songs." He added: There is always both praise and exposure in my works. I think the purpose of both should be the same, that is, it should be for the building of our socialist motherland. One of my pieces of prose, "Not As Good As Vinegar-Pepper Soup," which was carried in this year's fourth issue of HUA CHENG, was an article pointing out the shortcomings of our time. Now I am conceiving another medium-length novel with a patriotic theme. As to the writing of novels, it has not yet been included in my present plan.

CIRCULATION OF BAN YUE TAN OVER 1 MILLION

OW160055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0228 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA) -- The circulation of the BAN YUE TAN journal has been steadily increasing in the past year and more since its inception and it now reaches over 1 million. A very large number of its readers pay from their own pockets for the subscription. In addition, there are over 300 overseas subscribers.

When BAN YUE TAN was first published last May readers did not quite understand what kind of a journal it was. Some cadres said we have to wait to see whether it is "really something good." In its subsequent issues BAN YUE TAN featured plain and easily understood language and the spirit of seeking truth from facts in explaining the party's policies, commenting on the trend of thought of society, disseminating scientific knowledge, discussing state affairs and problems on people's minds and answering readers' questions. This interested the readers, and its circulation soared month after month.

The workers, peasants and fighters appreciate the journal's good style of writing because it speaks right to the point, has vivid exposition and presents truths. They say that "they can finish reading three to five articles and get to know a number of things in the time it takes to finish a meal." A certain PLA unit conducted an investigation among the cadres of two companies, discovering that they all read BAN YUE TAN. These cadres said that BAN YUE TAN was "a helpful friend in studying theories, an intimate friend in ideological cultivation, an assistant in political work and a guide in acquiring knowledge." A great number of middle school teachers and students are also avid readers of BAN YUE TAN.

TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS ASSOCIATION BEGINS IN BEIJING

OW172200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1547 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Nov (XINHUA) -- The first representative meeting of Taiwan compatriots in Beijing Municipality decided to establish the Beijing Municipal Friendship Association of Taiwan Compatriots and elected its leading members before the meeting came to an end today.

"The charter of the Beijing Municipal Friendship Association of Taiwan Compatriots" adopted at the meeting stipulates that the purposes of the association are to hold high the banner of patriotism, to make extensive contacts and unite with Taiwan compatriots in Beijing Municipality and abroad, to contribute to the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of peaceful reunification and to building the motherland into a modern socialist state with a high degree of democracy and civilization.

The tasks of the association are to publicize the principles and policies of the party and the government among Taiwan compatriots in Beijing Municipality; to take the initiative in gaining an understanding of their opinions and demands concerning their work, study and livelihood and reporting them to higher authorities; and to coordinate with the departments concerned in properly handling their opinions and demands according to relevant policies.

The association will hold cultural, educational, welfare and other public interest activities for Taiwan compatriots in Beijing Municipality and assist other units in doing so. It will unite and make contacts with Taiwan compatriots in Taiwan and abroad and their mass organizations, help them understand the government policy on Taiwan and the domestic situation and promote economic, cultural, academic and sports exchanges and activities between people in Beijing and Taiwan compatriots in Taiwan and abroad. The association will also coordinate with the departments concerned in receiving and making arrangements for Taiwan compatriots who visit relatives and friends, travel, study or settle down in Beijing Municipality.

The meeting elected Gan Ying chairman of the council of the association and Tian Zhongshan, Wu Yingfu and Ye Jidong as its vice chairmen.

Lin Liyun, chairman of the preparatory committee for the establishment of the national friendship association of Taiwan compatriots, and Zhao Pengfei, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, attended and addressed the meeting.

HONGQI ON SIGNIFICANCE OF THIRD PLENARY SESSION

HK190810 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 21, 1 Nov 81 pp 39-41

[Article by Wang Hongmo [3769 3163 2875]: "Why Is the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and Not the Downfall of the 'Gang of Four,' Taken as a Great Turning Point in History"]

[Text] The Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC regards the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee highly and says that it was "a crucial turning point of far-reaching significance in the history of our party since the birth of the PRC." Why is the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and not the downfall of the "gang of four," taken as a great turning point in history? This is because in the first 2 years after the downfall of the "gang of four," the wrong theories, policies and slogans of the "Great Cultural Revolution," instead of being corrected, were reaffirmed and continued, and the "leftist" errors in our party's guiding ideology continued in some important issues and various aspects of our work.

Undoubtedly, the victory achieved in smashing the counterrevolutionary clique of the "gang of four" has rid the body of our party of a malignant tumor and put an end to the decade-long disaster of the "Great Cultural Revolution." However, the victorious convention of the significant 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee not only put an end to the 2 years of unsteady advance after smashing the "gang of four," but also, and more importantly, began to conscientiously and in an all-round way, correct the "leftist" errors of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and before, and fundamentally changed the long-standing erroneous "leftist" orientation of our party's guiding ideology. This was really a historical change which symbolized that our party had reestablished the Marxist ideological, political and organizational line.

This plenary session restored and developed the party's fine tradition, evolved since its seventh national congress, and the correct theories, line and policies formulated at the eighth national congress. It resolutely criticized the erroneous "two-whatever's" policy and affirmed the need to grasp Mao Zedong Thought comprehensively and accurately as a scientific system. It evaluated the forum on the criterion of truth highly and decided on the guiding principle of emancipating the mind, using our brains, seeking truth from facts and uniting as one in looking forward to the future. It firmly discarded the slogan "take class struggle as the key link," which had become unsuitable in a socialist society, and made the strategic decision to shift the focus of work to socialist modernization. It also made a series of important decisions on the development of the national economy. These fundamental changes were of far-reaching significance in strengthening the people's faith in our party, which had been injured by the counterrevolutionary Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques, and in building our country into a modern socialist country.

The problem of shifting the focus of our party's work to socialist modernization was a problem of strategic importance, one which had not been properly solved for nearly 20 years. Originally, since the party's eighth national congress, the focus of the party's work had been gradually shifted to socialist economic construction and we had scored successive achievements in this respect. However, the problem of class struggle was emphasized later and political movements came one after another. As a result, the focus of work was not finally shifted to vigorously developing the national economy. Why had the focus of work not been shifted for such a long time, including the 2 years before the opening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee? Fundamentally, the reason for this is inseparable from Comrade Mao Zedong's erroneous theories, viewpoints and policies characterized by "taking class struggle as the key link," which was shaped on the basis of his erroneous evaluation and assessment of the class situation in Chinese society and his continuing, since the antirightist struggle in 1957, to take that which did not belong to class struggle as a class struggle. Not until the third plenary session did we realistically and scientifically reevaluate and reassess the class situation and social contradictions in China's society. As we are Marxists, when we formulate policies and principles or set tasks for a certain period, we must do so on the basis of analyzing the situation of social classes and social contradictions. And only when this analysis is in keeping with the actual situation can we make correct decisions on setting tasks and formulating policies and principles. It was the party's third plenary session that criticized and negated Comrade Mao Zedong's erroneous evaluation and assessment in his later years, and restored the correct evaluation and assessment of the party's eighth national congress, thus opening up a path for the shifting of the focus of our party's work. The third plenary session reflected the will of the whole party and the people of all nationalities, and solved the problem of basic theories, line and policies.

Over the past 60 years since the founding of our party, we have experienced several historical turning points. Some were the turnabouts from failure to victory and some were from victory to still greater victory. But only two of them can be called great historical turning points with far-reaching significance. They are the Zunyi meeting held during the period of the democratic revolution and the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The Zunyi meeting, held in January 1935, began to correct the "leftist" errors which lasted for 4 years from January 1931 to January 1935, and to establish the correct line of Marxism organizationally and militarily. After the Wayaobao meeting we realized the correct change of the political line, thus pushing the war of resistance against Japan into a new historical stage. During the rectification movement in 1942, the problems of the ideological line were further solved. This was the continuation and development of the Zunyi meeting, the great turning point. Because of this great turnabout, our party was able to achieve victory in the war of resistance against Japan and victory in the war of liberation, and finally to seize state power.

It is quite reasonable for the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee held in December 1978 to be likened to "the Zunyi meeting in the socialist period." These two meetings were alike in many aspects; yet in certain conditions and in a sense, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was confronted with a more complicated situation and more resistance than the Zunyi meeting. During the more than 20 years before this plenary session, our party achieved many successes, but also made serious mistakes. During the decade-long "Great Cultural Revolution," in particular, due to the "leftist" errors in the guiding ideology committed by Comrade Mao Zedong and the sabotage of the counterrevolutionary Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques and resultant turmoil, the party, the state and the people were plunged into great misfortune. The personality cult, which was advocated by the counterrevolutionary Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques, had a profound influence within our party and among the masses of people. It has not been easy for us to eliminate this influence, to cast off the yoke of the "two-whatever's" policy, and to correct the errors of the "Great Cultural Revolution," which affected the whole situation.

With the thoroughgoing spirit of materialism and in conformity with the development of history, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee accomplished this significant historical mission. It renewed the mental outlook of the broad masses of party members, cadres and people, and brushed aside a large ideological obstacle on the road to building a powerful modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization. The great role it played in socialist construction can already be seen in the construction work for the four modernizations and other work over the past 2 years and will continue to be seen increasingly clearly in future development.

As to the victory achieved in smashing the "gang of four," the resolution also fully affirms its historical contribution. It says that this victory "saved the party and the revolution from disaster and enabled our country to enter a new historical period of development." However, owing to the limitations of the historical conditions and the level of understanding, the smashing of the "gang of four" only solved the problem between ourselves and the enemy. It did not point out and correct the errors of the "Great Cultural Revolution" which affected the overall situation. This is why in the 2 years after the downfall of the "gang of four," the erroneous theories and policies of the "Great Cultural Revolution" continued to a great extent to hinder our socialist cause from advancing victoriously. As was pointed out by the resolution, this was "of course, partly due to the fact that the political and ideological confusion created in the decade-long 'Great Cultural Revolution' could not be eliminated overnight, but it was also due to the 'leftist' errors in the guiding ideology that Comrade Hua Guofeng continued to commit in his capacity as chairman of the CCP Central Committee." Since the smashing of the "gang of four" only created favorable conditions for the following great turnabout, it did not in itself constitute a great historical turning point. If we took the smashing of the "gang of four" as the great turning point in history, it would mean the affirmation of the "leftist" theories and policies in the first 2 years after the downfall of the "gang of four," which continued in many aspects the erroneous theories and policies of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and the affirmation of the long-standing "leftist" errors. Thus, we would be unable to explain why our party had advanced unsteadily with difficult steps in those 2 years.

Our experience in the recent past also shows that without the fundamental correction of the "leftist" theories and policies by the third plenary session, the benefit gained in smashing the "gang of four" cannot be realized either. This is because if these "leftist" theories and policies of the "Great Cultural Revolution," which were one of the most important conditions supporting the activities of the "gang of four" and their ilk, remain uncorrected, the remnants of the "gang of four" will make use of them to stir up new trouble. Do we not see that some of these remnants have declared that they will "see the outcome of the whole affair in another 10 years?" Obviously, the danger does exist. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," after smashing the counterrevolutionary Lin Biao clique, our party did not check and correct the "leftist" theories and policies of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and they were then exploited by the "gang of four" to continue making trouble. This was a historical lesson of practical significance. In this respect, the third plenary session played the key role in defending the benefit gained in smashing the "gang of four" and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

From the above analysis, we can see that it is a realistic and scientific decision of the resolution to take the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and not the downfall of the "gang of four" as a great turning point in history.

ZHANG JINGFU ADDRESSES ANHUI MILITIA MEETING

OW192159 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The militia political work meeting of the provincial military district came to a successful close this morning. At the closing session (Xu Lin), director of the political department of the provincial military district, read the department's order commending advanced units and individuals in doing militia political work. Amid warm applause these advanced units and individuals were given awards by Deputy Commander (Yin Fuyuan) and Deputy Political Commissar (Li Shuhe). Then Deputy Commander (Wang Feng) made a speech summarizing the meeting. The provincial military district's meeting on militia political work lasted 8 days. At the meeting the participants conscientiously summed up and exchanged experience in doing militia political work under the new situation and put forward tasks for the future.

Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, came to the meeting twice to speak to the participants. He elaborated on the importance of militia work and political work for militia on the basis of his own experience. He said in the program of the four modernizations there is the question of how to safeguard the program. There have been several instances in which I have seen the great importance of militia work. Last year an immense flood, the like of which had been rarely seen, occurred in the lower reaches of the Changjiang River in our province. In addition to the efforts of our cadres, we relied on the military organizations' role in fighting the flood. In the anti-flood struggle we organized the militiamen into diving, pile-driving and earth-transporting teams, and thanks to their efforts the embankments along the Changjiang River were not breached by the flood. Another thing is the protection of mountain and forest resources. The militia is a mighty force in doing this work. We must organize our militia units to work together in protecting mountain and forest resources from damage.

In addition, the militia is not only a backbone of our production and construction but also an important part of our national defense. Our great wall of steel is composed of field armies, regional forces and militia. Our country is a big socialist country with a population of 1 billion, and our great wall of steel should be strengthened -- it should not be weakened or destroyed in any way. We should be prepared for danger in times of peace. With regard to the militia's position and role, we should take a far-sighted and comprehensive view. To live and work in peace we have to do well in national defense and pay attention to militia work.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu pointed out to make a success of militia work, we should first of all strengthen the political work for our militia. Political work is the lifeblood of economic and all other work. We should in no way eliminate ideological and political work, which is our priceless heritage. Those comrades doing political work should have a feeling of glory and responsibility and should work with whole-hearted enthusiasm. They should study new circumstances and improve their work methods accordingly and they should not engage in formalism. Party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership in militia political work. They should include the work in their agenda and organize the propaganda departments and industrial and commercial units, as well as women's federations and other mass organizations, to coordinate closely so as to make the work a success. Political organs and political work cadres of people's armed forces departments should act as advisors to party committees by offering suggestions on militia political work to be carried out in connection with the central task. In sum, all should do their best to achieve success in militia political work.

All participants in the meeting pledged to bring the spirit of this meeting to their respective units and conscientiously put it into practice so as to further strengthen their militia work as a fresh contribution to the four modernizations.

ANHUI ADOPTS MEASURES TO CORRECT WEAK LEADERSHIP

OW200528 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1256 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Hefei, 19 Nov (XINHUA) -- To implement the guidelines of the national meeting to discuss problems on the ideological front, the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee has adopted measures in the past 2 months or so to strengthen ideopolitical work and to rectify weak and lax leadership in four ways:

-- To organize leading cadres at and above county level to study documents of the national meeting and discuss problems on the ideological front in order to overcome the tendencies of being afraid to carry out criticism and of neglecting ideopolitical work involving some leading cadres. Through this study, some leading departments have strengthened the system of democratic life and many grassroots units have restored the party's reporters system and formed regular, political work contingents.

-- To have the principal responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee invite some writers, artists, responsible persons of literary and art periodicals and leading cadres in the literary and art circles to discussion meetings; to organize the literary and art circles to study documents of the national meeting and discuss problems on the ideological front; to summarize experiences and lessons learned; and to carry out criticism and self-criticism. The responsible persons of QINGMING and XIJU JIE journals said at the forum that some of the literary works published in the past contained errors and produced undesirable social effects and that henceforth efforts should be made to uphold the four fundamental principles and do the work well. Comrades of the provincial federation of literary and art circles have drawn up plans for new literary and artistic creations and have gone to the countryside to gain experience at the source. Comrades of the editorial departments of various journals and periodicals have also visited the grassroots units on a rotational basis to conduct investigation and study.

-- To conduct investigation on the progress of political work and the ideological trends among students in institutes of higher learning. After National Day, the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee organized three groups headed by Zhang Jingfu, Gu Zhuoxin and Zhou Zijian to visit Anhui University, the Chinese University of Science and Technology and the Hefei Industrial University, respectively, where they called forums of representatives of teachers and students to hear their views and to discuss with them how to strengthen ideopolitical work in the institutes.

-- To call a provincial forum on organizational work to discuss how to put the role of primary party organizations and party members into full play under the new situation. The provincial CCP committee has also made plans to train the broad masses of party members on a rotational basis during the winter and next spring.

BRIEF

ANHUI CATTLE PROTECTION -- The Anhui Provincial Agriculture Committee recently issued an emergency notice urging all localities to protect draft cattle during the coming winter. Due to mismanagement, a large number of cattle in the province died last winter. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 81 OW]

ZHEJIANG PERSONNEL TRAINING -- A provincial training class for directors of personnel bureaus, sponsored jointly by the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee Party School and the provincial personnel bureau, opened on 6 November. Attending the class are directors and deputy directors of prefectural, municipal and county personnel bureaus and responsible comrades of personnel departments of some provincial-level units, factories and mines directly under the province and institutions of higher education, 119 people in all. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Nov 81 OW]

GUANGDONG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON RETURNING HOUSES

HK191422 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Text] Yesterday, the Guangdong provincial people's government issued a circular on returning to Overseas Chinese within a specified time those houses occupied during the Cultural Revolution. The circular demanded that governments at all levels and units concerned adopt a positive attitude and, in coordination with one another, jointly create conditions, overcome difficulties and strive to return within 1 or 2 years all houses of Overseas Chinese that were occupied during the cultural revolution. The circular included the following four points:

1. Governments at all levels must strengthen leadership over the implementation of the policy on houses of Overseas Chinese. The housing management and Overseas Chinese affairs departments and units concerned must take effective measures to formulate plans for returning the houses one by one and return all occupied houses of Overseas Chinese by stages and in groups.
2. The organs of the party and the government, PLA units and leading cadres at all levels who have occupied houses of Overseas Chinese must take the lead in implementing the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs, give consideration to the overall situation, overcome difficulties and strive to return all houses in the first half of 1982.
3. All cadres, staff members and workers who have occupied houses of Overseas Chinese and those who housing management departments, organs, enterprises or units have arranged for them to live in houses of Overseas Chinese must be regarded as homeless households or households in difficulty. The units where they work or their upper-level departments in charge must give priority to arranging either this or next year to have housing built for them in order to solve their problems and must return within a specified time the occupied houses to Overseas Chinese landlords.
4. It is essential to actively build more houses to overcome the difficulties that will arise in moving out of the occupied houses. In the light of specific circumstances, all prefectures, municipalities and counties must appropriate a certain amount of funds from local revenue to specially subsidize those who move out and return houses to Overseas Chinese. A certain proportion of the houses, the construction of which the state invests in, and localities carry out at their own expense either this or next year, must be used in implementing the policy on returning houses to Overseas Chinese.

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS HUBEI CONGRESS 19 NOV

HK191348 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] The 11th Session of the Standing Committee of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress opened this morning in Wuchang. Chen Pixian, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, attended and presided over the session. During the session, Lin Shaonan, vice governor and director of the provincial financial bureau, reported on the draft for the 1980 final provincial accounts and the draft for the 1981 financial budget.

Also attending the session were Xia Shihou, Zhang Xiulong, Zhang Wangwu, Liu Jin, Tal Shuzeng, Lin Musen, Hu Jinkui, Rao Xingli, Wang Haishan, Lu Wenyuan, Tang Zhe and Jiang Zhonghua, vice chairmen of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress. (Shan Yijie), secretary general of the provincial people's government; Gu Wancai, president of the provincial higher people's court; Fang Zhaoyi, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, and responsible persons of relevant provincial committees, offices and bureaus attended the session as observers.

The session held discussions this afternoon.

GUIZHOU URGES EARLY 1982 INDUSTRIAL PLANNING

HK160333 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Report on 16 November GUIZHOU RIBAO short commentary -- title not given]

[Excerpts] There are now some 40 days left in the year. The workers on the province's industry and communications front are working to fulfill this year's quotas in the spirit of not relaxing for a single day and are also getting on with preparations for next years' production. Generally speaking industry and communications production in Guizhou has risen gradually each quarter this year, but output in the first 8 months was far from ideal and failed to meet the demand of the year's plans. There are many reasons for this. For one thing, preparatory work was not grasped well last winter, economic responsibilities were assigned too late, production plans were transmitted late to the lower levels, coordination of production and sales was not grasped well, and so on. Hence, getting a thoroughly good grasp of preparations for next year is very important for gaining the initiative in production in 1982.

The commentary points out: Preparations for next year must be grasped early and firmly. First, the plans must be transmitted to the lower levels at an early date. We do not want to see next year the situation that arose this year, when certain enterprises did not know their plans until almost half the year had passed. Secondly, it is necessary to map out next year's economic responsibility systems. If this is not done, the enterprises will lack clear orientation and the workers will be anxious. This is bound to affect the formulation of production plans and the progress of preparatory work. Thirdly, it is necessary to coordinate production, supply and sales. It is necessary to make preparations in raw materials and fuel and carry out preliminary application to ensure the normal progress of production next year. It is also necessary to do a good job in equipment maintenance.

SICHUAN RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM TO BE 'UNCHANGED'

HK190728 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Han Qing [3063 7230]: "The 'Three Unchanging Things' and 'Reassurances'"]

[Text] In implementing the agricultural production responsibility system, new situations and new problems which have emerged in rural areas have caused doubts and anxiety for some comrades. They are afraid that the policy will change and they are not sure what they should do. So they take a wait-and-see attitude and are wavering. This affects the implementation, perfection and stabilization of the agricultural production responsibility system.

In fact, these comrades need not have doubts or worries. Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a series of important decisive policies was adopted which on many occasions that, on the basis of adhering to the principle of the collective ownership of the means of production and the principle of distribution according to work, all localities should proceed from reality and let the masses choose for themselves various forms of the responsibility system. In addition, the time for practicing different forms of the responsibility system should also be decided by the masses. The recent national agricultural work conference solemnly and explicitly reiterated, on the basis of summing up and exchanging experiences, that three things would not change: by our adherence to the orientation of collectivization, the practice of the agricultural production responsibility system will remain unchanged for a long time to come; the concurrent existence of various forms of the responsibility system will remain unchanged; the collective ownership of the basic means of production, mainly the peasants' public ownership of land, will remain unchanged for a long time to come. These three unchanging things are in keeping with the basic spirit of document No 75 issued by the CCP Central Committee and are also in keeping with the basic spirit of the recent provincial agricultural production responsibility system conference. After hearing the solemn statement about the "three unchanging things," some cadres and commune members seemed to be "reassured." They said joyfully: The party's policy is fine. It is in conformity with the will of the people. We now can go all out to practice and improve various forms of the responsibility system without misgivings.

Our province covers a vast area. The development level of the agricultural productive forces, the natural conditions and the foundation for work vary greatly in different places. Even in the same place, different agricultural trades have their own characteristics. We should not only permit different forms of operation, different forms of management and different methods of remuneration to exist concurrently within one prefecture, one county or one production brigade, but should also permit different forms of operation, different forms of management and different methods of remuneration to exist concurrently even within one production team in order to suit different situations in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing. Any form of the responsibility system that is suited to the development level of the agricultural productive forces of a particular locality and can promote the development of the productive forces is an advanced form and should be supported. It is groundless and unreasonable to evaluate different forms of the production responsibility system in isolation, classifying them as being superior or inferior, advanced or backward without considering the development level of the agricultural productive forces. If we permit the practice of only one form of the responsibility system that we think is relatively more advanced and forbid the practice of another form of the responsibility system that we think is inferior or backward, or if we regard practicing the production responsibility system simply as fixing output quotas for each household and assigning households full responsibility for task completion and deny that the responsibility system can have different forms, we are in error. This simple way of treating everything indiscriminately will certainly be divorced from reality, be divorced from the masses and affect the development of agricultural production. Therefore, we must proceed from the actual situation in each commune, production brigade or production team, respect the desire of the masses, adhere to the need for developing agricultural production and raising the agricultural economic effects, make unified arrangements or fix farm output quotas for each household or assign households full responsibility for task completion, depending on which is more profitable, and enthusiastically encourage both methods. In short, we should suit measures to local conditions, practice various forms and give guidance to each form separately. We should not seek rigid uniformity, encourage only one pattern or treat things indiscriminately.

According to the policy of the "three unchanging things," as long as the collective ownership of the basic means of production, mainly the collective ownership of land, is adhered to, the practice of fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning households full responsibility for task completion are only reforms of the methods of operation and distribution of the collective economy. This partial readjustment of the relations of production to suit the development level of the productive forces does not change the ownership of the means of production. Therefore, it is a form of allocating responsibility in the socialist collective economy. It is essentially different from the individual economy in which the peasants own private land and practice individual farming. If we confuse these two and think that fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning the households full responsibility for task completion is the same as "dividing up land for individual farming," we are obviously wrong. In some places, different forms of the responsibility system are not given equal political and economic treatment. The practice of fixing of farm output quotas for each household and assigning households full responsibility for task completion is regarded as "dividing up land for individual farming," or as an inferior and backward form of the responsibility system. Consequently, it is discriminated against and no propaganda about it is permitted. Rules and regulations have even been formulated which prohibit the granting of loans and the supply of fertilizers to those who practice this system and prohibiting the reduction of their state procurement quotas when natural disasters occur or production decreases. This has frightened the commune members and made them feel uneasy. At present, with the policy of the "three unchanging things," the leaders in these places have begun to understand that the practice of fixing farm output quotas for each household and assigning households full responsibility for task completion is a form of the socialist responsibility system. They no longer worry that they may be committing the mistake of an incorrect orientation. The basic level cadres and commune members in these places also no longer worry that they will be discriminated against.

"Since both the leaders and the masses have been reassured," they can now confidently, courageously and with concerted efforts sum up experiences, add to their achievements, correct their mistakes, improve and perfect the responsibility system, make it relatively stable and give greater play to its role in promoting agricultural production. In places where the responsibility system has not yet been implemented, due to indistinct understanding or wavering, we should fully trust the masses, go all out to arouse the masses and let the masses choose for themselves various forms of the responsibility system that are suited to local conditions and have them quickly implemented in order to ensure smooth work in the autumn harvest.

XIZANG OFFICIALS ATTEND LUOSANG CICHENG BIER

HK200234 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Summary] On 17 and 18 November, people of all circles in Lhasa mourned the death of Comrade Luosang Cicheng. They came to visit his bier in the regional people's hospital. During this period responsible comrades of the regional CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, government, CPPCC and military district including Yin Fatang, Qie Jinwu, Song Zhiyuan, and (Zhang Xiangmin) took turns to stand guard by the bier.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU FARM PRODUCE PROCUREMENT -- Guiyang, 3 Nov (XINHUA) -- As of mid-October, procurement of farm and sideline products by the supply and marketing system in Guizhou Province totaled over 215 million yuan, an increase of 36.1 percent over the same period last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0215 GMT 3 Nov 81 OW]

GUIZHOU INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- The total industrial output value of Guizhou Province in October was 1.82 percent more than September and 17.4 percent more than October last year. Of this total industrial output value, light industrial output value increased by 22.8 percent and heavy industrial output value increased by 13.4 percent. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Nov 81 HK]

SICHUAN INCREASES PIG RAISING -- Sichuan has steadily increased pig raising. According to statistics by departments in charge, the total number of pigs in Sichuan at the end of September was more than 53.18 million, marking an increase of 3.3 percent compared with the beginning of the year. Among the 18 prefectures, municipalities and autonomous prefectures, apart from Chengdu municipality, and Wenjiang and Mianyang Prefectures, which encountered a slight decrease in number because of the serious floods, all the other 15 prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities have achieved an increase. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Nov 81 HK]

XIZANG TERRESTRIAL HEAT -- Lhasa, 4 Nov (XINHUA) -- Xizang ranks first in geothermal reserves in China. Among the approximately 70 counties of the region, there are hot springs and indications of geothermal reserves in more than 60. More than 600 hot springs have been found in the region. Geothermal power stations can be built utilizing high-temperature terrestrial heat at more than 30 locations with a total installed capacity of more than 800,000 kw, which is equivalent to two-thirds of the generating capacity of the Liujiaxia hydroelectric power station on the Huang He. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0014 GMT 4 Nov 81 OW]

HEBEI RIBAO URGES SUPPORT OF PRESS CRITICISM

HK200648 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Party Committees Must Attach Importance to and Support Press Criticism"]

[Text] Tangshan Prefectural CCP Committee attaches importance to and supports the press criticism reports so that the problems criticized by the press can be solved in good time. This shows that our party's fine tradition and style are being restored and developed. How can we conduct press criticism and self-criticism in a better way? How can we adopt a correct attitude toward press criticism? It is quite necessary to study this question of common interest to us all.

Practicing criticism and self-criticism is one of the party's three important work styles and is a motive force in the four modernizations drive. It is a fine tradition of party newspapers to conduct criticism and self-criticism in the newspaper. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the central and provincial press have made criticism reports on problems and some unhealthy tendencies that exist in the work of our province. With the vigorous support of the party committees at various levels and the close coordination of the departments concerned, most of the criticisms have been dealt with in good time and in an appropriate manner, thus playing an important role in propelling our province to carry out the party's line, principles and policies since the third plenary session, rectifying the party style and maintaining close ties between the party and masses. However, there are also a few party organizations and responsible comrades that do not attach enough importance to or show enough support for press criticism and self-criticism. Some do not educate and help the units or individuals under them after they have been criticized in the press and do not deal with the problems concerned in a serious manner. Adopting an incorrect attitude, some not only fail to criticize, educate and help those criticized to correct their shortcomings and mistakes, but shield and support them, and even censure, ridicule and retaliate against the individual who has written the criticism report. Forgetting the tradition of a party newspaper, some regard press criticism as an embarrassment to certain people. They "jump with anger, make a scene or lodge a complaint at the criticism" and even willfully make trouble or quibble endlessly. It should be explained here that, owing to the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the influence of leftist ideas, sometimes there are also some shortcomings in the criticism reports of our newspapers. Some lack an appropriate attitude in their criticisms, some separate the facts from the actual accounts, some do not select typical examples, some do not use words with care, and so on and so forth. We are determined to sum up experiences and lessons conscientiously, improve our work earnestly and do a better job in criticism reports.

It is imperative to affirm the achievements and role of press criticism and self-criticism following the gradual restoration and development of the party's fine tradition and work style since the third plenary session of the CCP. However, since the party's style has not taken a fundamental turn for the better, press criticism is still confronted with various kinds of obstructions.

First, during the decade of civil disturbances, the "gang of four" and its ilk seriously sabotaged and trampled on the fine tradition of press criticism and self-criticism. They regarded press criticism as a means of attacking or even destroying others. This has not only discredited press criticism, but also brought about dread in people's minds, the pernicious influence of which has not been thoroughly eradicated till now. Press criticism today is in line with the instructions of the CCP Central Committee and is aimed at cracking down on unhealthy tendencies, fostering healthy tendencies, rectifying the party style and the general mood of the people, improving work and giving impetus to the four modernizations drive. This is quite different in nature from the practice of attacking others by means of the press during the period when the "gang of four" ran amuck.

To be brave in making public self-criticism in the face of press criticism and draw useful lessons from this is a manifestation of being open and aboveboard, being selfless and of being highly responsible to the party and the people as a communist and a revolutionary cadre. By doing so, those criticized not only discard their shortcomings and mistakes, but also gain the confidence and gratitude of the party and the people. If they adopt a contrary attitude, worry about their personal gains and losses and conceal their faults for fear of criticism, they will only slip farther and farther away from the wrong path. It is quite necessary for party organization at various levels to explain this truth to the comrades concerned, especially the comrades who have committed mistakes, by stepping up ideological and political work.

Second, asserting that he was "correct all along," the former chief responsible member of the provincial CCP committee refused to admit and correct the mistakes of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and its grave consequences and for a long time adopted a negative and resistant attitude toward the guideline of the third plenary session. The central organ criticized his serious mistakes long ago, but he refused to accept the criticism and even took unkindly to it. His erroneous ideas also had an effect that could not be ignored by a few comrades, particularly some responsible comrades. As the idea of being "correct all along" did mischief on his mind, he became so arrogant that it was impermissible to criticize not only his own mistakes but also those mistakes in work that came within his jurisdiction. He regarded any criticism as a negation of the "achievement" and "excellent situation" in his area. It is impossible for a person holding this attitude to adopt a correct attitude toward press criticism. It should be noticed that one of the chief reasons for the failure of the former chief responsible member of the provincial CCP committee to extricate himself from his mistakes was his inability to adopt a correct attitude toward criticism and self-criticism (including press criticism). We should draw a lesson from this.

Third, some localities and units do not have strict and regular organizational activities and do not practice criticism and self-criticism in a conscientious manner according to the requirements of the "guiding principles," so that extreme individualism develops in the minds of a few comrades. They have a blunt idea about the purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly and Comrade Mao Zedong's instruction on "upholding the truth and correcting one's mistakes." When the press criticizes them and touches on their personal interests, they will fly into a rage. It is clear that they have committed mistakes and have brought about losses to our work so that the party's prestige is harmed and yet they do not allow others to utter a dissenting word. How incompatible it is with the fine style of our party!

In order to do away with the obstructions in carrying out press criticism and self-criticism, it is necessary to take measures from various aspects. Practice has proved that the attention and support of the party committees at various levels are very important. Under the leadership and with the support of the party committees concerned, it is necessary for the commission for inspecting discipline and the administrative and judicial departments to coordinate closely and to combine the strength of public opinion with that of the organizations, so that criticism can produce good effects. It is hoped, therefore, that the party committees at various levels and the responsible comrades will attach importance to and support press criticism and self-criticism as the Tangshan Prefectural CCP Committee has done, teach party members and cadres, particularly those who have been criticized, to adopt a correct attitude toward press criticism, draw lessons, correct the mistakes and make self-criticism on their own initiative in order to retrieve the losses done to the party.

The attention and support of the party committee at various levels for press criticism and self-criticism also include a supervision of the press itself. When publishing a criticism report, the party press should act according to the relevant instructions and regulations of the CCP Central Committee and, with the spirit of being highly responsible to the party and the people, select the correct typical examples and verify the facts in a serious and conscientious manner. It is necessary to exercise sound judgment, uphold the principles of seeking truth from facts, leaving some leeway, being friendly to people, and curing the sickness to save the patient, and pay attention to methods of work and to effects. It is also necessary to listen to the opinions of the departments concerned and those criticized. If the press has faults in its criticism, it should likewise make a self-criticism, sum up and bear firmly in mind the lessons and retrieve its reputation. In a word, in order to do a good job of press criticism, in addition to our energetic efforts to do a good job of it, we fervently hope to have the support and supervision of the party organizations at various levels and the people of the whole province so as to practice criticism and self-criticism in a correct and healthy way.

NEI MONGGOL REPORTS ECONOMIC TIES WITH PROVINCES

SK180544 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Nov 81

[Excerpts] On the basis of seeking mutual aid and benefit, learning from others' strong points to offset one's weakness and developing the economy through concerted efforts, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has established extensive economic ties and technological cooperation with other provinces and municipalities throughout the country. Through consultations, Nei Monggol region recently established economic and technological cooperation with 10 provinces and municipalities, including Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shaanxi, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Liaoning, Jilin and Hubei, and reached agreement on 67 economic and technological cooperation items. These economic and technological cooperation agreements will enable Nei Monggol to maintain closer ties with other provinces and municipalities of the country, to expedite economic construction and to become prosperous.

The main items in economic cooperation are: eight provinces and municipalities, including Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Hebei, Shaanxi, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Liaoning invested 43 million yuan to jointly develop primeval forests in Da Hinggan Ling to expand the comprehensive utilization of forests. In this way, Nei Monggol region may increase the annual production capacity of timber by 55,000 cubic meters; plywood by 17,000 cubic meters; and shaving boards by 35,000 cubic meters. Tianjin, Hebei and Hubei invested 37 million yuan in Nei Monggol to construct and expand three sugar refineries each with an annual production capacity of 20,000 tons of beet sugar. Beijing, Tianjin, Hubei and Jiangsu invested some 10 million yuan in our region to build a dairy product processing plant. Beijing and Jiangsu cooperated with our region to establish a cattle and sheep raising base. In technological cooperation, Shanghai offered technical assistance to our region to electroplate and spray paints on bicycles and to process good quality candies, cold drinks and meat. Hebei Province offered help in processing plate glass, drugs, leather, ceramics and good quality cement. Jilin Province offered technical assistance to Nei Monggol to process plywood.

Our region has a vast territory and rich natural resources. How do we use these rich natural resources? The regional people's government held that we must rely on the 18 million hardworking and daring Mongolian people and the people of Han and other nationalities, as well as active support from the state. Nei Monggol welcomes all fraternal provinces and municipalities to jointly develop these natural resources. The State Council leaders recently agreed with Nei Monggol to formulate some special economic policies. State Council pertinent departments also said that the State Council will give priority to the arrangements for economic cooperation between Nei Monggol region and other provinces. Banks should give preferential treatment to Nei Monggol in granting loans. This constitutes the state's active support to our region in the economic construction.

YANG YICHEN URGES HEILONGJIANG TO LEARN FROM ARMY

SK160515 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Excerpts] On the morning of 12 November, at a meeting of party members and cadres of provincial organs at and above department and section levels, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, said it is necessary to do a good job in readjusting provincial organs and build them into a headquarters which serves the people, is highly efficient and will serve an example for the whole province.

The meeting of party members and cadres was held by the office of the provincial CCP committee. At the meeting, Zhao Xingyuan, political commissar of the provincial military district, introduced his experience of strengthening ideological work and doing a good job in army building. He said that since the beginning of this year, the CCP committee of the provincial military district has concentrated on five tasks. The first task is to unite the thoughts of cadres and fighters in major issues in accordance with the lines adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the resolutions adopted at the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The second task is to strengthen leading bodies and encourage everybody to establish a pioneer spirit. The third task is to grasp the work in grassroots units to lay a good foundation for the army. The fourth task is to make a success of typical cases to enliven work in all areas. The fifth task -- the most important one -- is to strengthen ideological and political work, strictly enact various rules and regulations, enhance the political consciousness of cadres and fighters in basic issues and conscientiously implement various systems. By doing so we can establish a most reliable and solid foundation for the army. Comrade Yang Yichen spoke highly of these experiences. He said the army has set a good example of implementing central instructions, doing a good job in readjustment and encouraging a revolutionary spirit. We should conscientiously learn from the army, use the army's experiences to do a good job in readjusting our provincial organs and promote the work of the province with the improvement of provincial organs.

He said readjustment is required in all work. Priority should be given to readjusting leading organs. As far as a province is concerned, priority should be given to provincial organs. The party has already had a correct principle which daily enjoys the deeper appreciation of the masses. Therefore, the most important thing is to implement the principle, work in a down-to-earth manner and promote the national economy and spiritual civilization. Provincial organs should take the lead in implementing the principle and working in a down-to-earth manner. Provincial organs are heads of a province. They play the role of commanders and advisers in the work of the province. The success and failure of the work in provincial organs has a direct bearing on the work of all fields in the province. Both good and bad work styles and ideological tendencies in provincial organs will influence the common practice of the whole province. Therefore, provincial organs must first do a good job in readjusting themselves and serve as an example for the province.

The basic task in readjusting provincial organs is to exert themselves, rectify the party's work style and restore and carry forward the three great work styles of the party. Through readjustment, provincial organs should promote implementation of the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and make themselves a headquarters which wholeheartedly serves the people and is highly efficient. It is necessary to ensure that leading organs perform like leading organs and set an example for other organs. Leading cadres should act like leading cadres, spare no effort in the performance of their duties and honestly serve the people. Party members should act like party members to play the role of vanguards and models. Revolutionary workers should act like revolutionary workers to conscientiously and wholeheartedly serve the people.

Yang Yichen emphasized that this winter, we should examine and sum up our work in the spirit of rectification of work style. The specific demands and ways are to vigorously whip up an upsurge in study, investigation and study and criticism and self-criticism. We should consider the lines, principles and policies of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee as our guiding ideology and use the resolutions of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the guidelines of the central forum on the ideological front as our weapons to practically sum up our experiences and lessons in the work over the past few years. We should give full play to democracy, speak out freely, earnestly conduct criticism and self-criticism, unite the people of the higher and lower levels, and the people inside and outside leading bodies and combine study with investigation. Through the summation of experiences, we should unite our understanding of important issues concerning right and wrong, enhance our unity, define our future orientation and enhance our morale and confidence. Readjustment should begin with leaders. Leaders should take the lead in overcoming listlessness, displaying vigor, seeking truth from facts, working with the masses, going deep into the realities of life, conducting criticism and self-criticism and enhancing unity. Leaders are the key to success or failure in readjusting provincial organs.

Yang Yichen said in readjustment, we should emphasize the important link -- the building of party branches -- participate in the party's organizational life on a regular basis, strictly observe the party's disciplines, give full play to the role of party branches as a fighting force and lay a solid foundation. In readjustment, we should strengthen ideological and political work, overcome the phenomenon of listlessness in ideology and leadership and enable ideological and political work to function as lifeblood. On the basis of readjustment, we should establish responsibility systems at all levels. Every office must have its own responsibility system, every individual must have his own duty and responsibility and regular examinations must be made to ensure implementation of responsibility systems. We should commend those who have always worked conscientiously and fulfilled their duties and punish those who procrastinate and perform their duties in a prefatory manner.

Comrade Yang Yichen concluded: Through studying the experiences of the army, we should advance the work of provincial organs, unite our understanding, exert ourselves, do a better job in our work and develop the excellent situation in our province.

JILIN WINTER DRAFT ENDS 13 NOV; QUALITY IMPROVES

SK151148 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] According to our correspondent (Ma Fuchen), as of 13 November, the province concluded the 1981 winter military draft work and all recruits were sent to PLA units. The time limits for this year's draft work were short. But the tasks were heavy. To achieve success in this work, CCP committees at all levels have conscientiously implemented the draft policy and have made many preparations for ensuring the quality of recruits. In light of the response of the parents of the young people old enough to join the army, draft departments at all localities have conducted education on patriotism and revolutionary traditions. As a result, the young people have vied with one another to join the army and their parents, relatives and friends have vigorously supported them. In some communes and brigades, all young people of the draft age have entered their names to join the army.

In order to free young people from worry about their homes, all localities have implemented the policy of giving preferential treatment to PLA families. According to statistics, 23 counties and municipalities in the province have implemented the policy giving preferential treatment to the families of servicemen.

To guarantee the quality of recruits, all health checkup departments and draft departments have strengthened health checks and political work. The quality of recruits this year is better than that of past years.

FENG JIXIN ADDRESSES QINGHAI PARTY REPORT MEETING

SK130838 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Summary] On the afternoon of 11 November, the party committee of the provincial level organs sponsored a report meeting at the auditorium of the Qinghai provincial people's government. The conference's purpose is to arouse party member cadres among provincial level organs to enhance revolutionary spirit, heighten the sense of responsibility and play an exemplary role in combating erroneous ideological trends and improving the weak and lax state of affairs.

Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, addressed the meeting. He urged the provincial level organs not only to do a good job in advising the party committees but also to take the lead in carrying forward the party's fine work style. Attending the meeting were secretaries and deputy secretaries of party organizations at all levels under the party committee of the provincial level organs, responsible persons of a number of party organizations at grassroots units and model CCP members -- over 1,200 persons in all.

FENG JIXIN AT GANSU DISCIPLINE INSPECTION FORUM

SK160232 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] The provincial discipline inspection work conference concluded yesterday afternoon. It urged the discipline inspection departments at all levels to attach prime importance to safeguarding all party disciplines and overcome lax leadership. Party committees at all levels must actively support the discipline inspection work. The conference noted that over the past 2 years the provincial discipline inspection organs at all levels have done much and scored definite achievements in enforcing party discipline and improving party work style. However, these achievements fall far short of the party's demands and the people's wishes. To improve lax leadership, the conference set forth five tasks for improving the discipline inspection work during the winter-spring period:

1. Study dilligently, enhance people's understanding, eliminate selfish ideas and personal considerations and overcome the fear of confronting problems.
2. Attach prime importance to investigating cases concerning political discipline and focus on checking erroneous tendencies of violating and resisting the party's line, principles and policies defined since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee.
3. Resolutely struggle against all unhealthy tendencies in the economic field, grasp exemplary cases, properly handle major cases, promote healthy tendencies and combat unhealthy ones.
4. Do a better job in studying and implementing the guiding principles.
5. Improve the work of discipline inspection organs.

The provincial discipline inspection work conference urged the party leaders at all levels to serve as examples in improving party work style and actively support the discipline inspection work, be alert for symptoms of unhealthy tendencies, pay attention to any tendency toward resistance and serious criminal cases and show concern for the building of discipline inspection organs politically and organizationally.

The provincial discipline inspection work conference was held in Lanzhou 7-14 November. Feng Jixin, acting first secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Wang Bingxiang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and deputy governor; (Wang Zhanchang), standing committee member of the provincial CCP committee and first secretary of the preparatory committee of the discipline inspection commission of the provincial CCP committee; and (Liu Lanting), second secretary of the preparatory committee of the discipline inspection commission of the provincial CCP committee, attended and addressed the conference.

SHAANXI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON JOB ASSIGNMENTS

HK200954 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Summary] "The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee's Discipline Inspection Committee issued a circular on 15 November cautioning against interference in the assignment of jobs to 1981 university graduates. The circular said this year's work on assigning jobs to university graduates will begin soon. At present, eight institutions of higher learning are carrying out political and ideological education among graduates awaiting assignment. Quite a few of the graduates have expressed their willingness to obey the decisions on assignments by the state. Some of the parents of the graduates are cooperating with the institutions in carrying out ideological education among their children. However, there are still a few party member cadres who fabricate various pretexts and try various ways to interfere in the assignment of their children or relatives through 'back door' relationships or 'back door' transactions, in contravention of the July 1979 circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission banning interference in the assignment of jobs to university graduates." This is very harmful.

In order to enforce party discipline and put an end to the above-mentioned unhealthy practices, the discipline inspection committee has issued this circular stressing the following points:

1. "No one is allowed to use, or submit to manipulation or influence to interfere in the assignment of a job to one's child or relative. No one is allowed to send people or notes to nominate any graduate as a candidate for any job or demand that a certain graduate be assigned to a job in the area under his parent's control."
2. The departments that are going to employ the graduates "must not send people to interview or select graduates unless special permission is given to them by the department in charge of the assignment work."
3. The comrades in charge of assignment should adhere to principle and carry out party policies. They should not use their official power for private ends. "They should strictly observe discipline and must not divulge the contents of assignment plans, schemes and lists before they are published. They should promptly report to the provincial CCP committee when they find any incidents of interference in the assignment work."
4. "Party and league member graduates should take the lead in obeying the assignments of the state. No units are allowed to employ those graduates who insist or make unreasonable demands, in disregard to the needs of the state, and refuse to obey the assignments of the state."
5. Every party member and the masses should supervise the assignment work. The relevant departments should seriously handle all cases of interference in the assignment work and mete out disciplinary punishment, if necessary.
6. The departments in charge of the assignment work should carefully study the July 1979 circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. The circular said: "In accordance with the spirit of this circular, these departments should immediately investigate cases of interference already uncovered and report their findings in writing to the provincial CCP committee's discipline inspection committee."

XINJIANG CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES 7 NOV

HK080610 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Summary] The 12th meeting of the 5th Xinjiang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 7 November.

Committee Chairman Tomur Dawamat presided at the final session and made a speech. He said: "In order to resolutely implement the important instructions of leading central comrades on work in Xinjiang, we must further strengthen unity of the party and of the nationalities; unity is strength and victory, and is the key to doing a good job of work in Xinjiang." "In order to ceaselessly strengthen unity, we must further unify our thinking, resolutely implement the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session, the spirit of the sixth plenary session, and the important instructions of leading central comrades on work in Xinjiang, and uphold the four basic principles. This is the political foundation of our unity."

"We must carry out extensive and thorough education for the masses in the socialist legal system. Every citizen must spontaneously uphold the dignity of the state laws and persistently practice the notion that everyone is equal before the law. We must completely expose and deal resolute blows according to law at criminal activities in sabotaging unity. In short, unity is the overall situation in Xinjiang and the fundamental guarantee for making a success of all work. The basic interests of the people of all nationalities lie in uniting and working hard to promote economic construction and all undertakings in Xinjiang."

The meeting adopted a decision to convene the fourth session of the fifth regional people's congress in December, after the fourth session of the fifth NPC. The main agenda of the session will consist of listening to the regional government work report and examining and approving the region's national economic plans and budget.

XINJIANG CPPCC DISCUSSES CENTRAL INSTRUCTIONS

HK150604 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Summary] The Xinjiang Regional CPPCC recently organized some of its members in Urumqi to discuss the important instructions of central leaders on work in Xinjiang. The members said in their speeches: "Xinjiang is an antihegemonist outpost, and its strategic position is very important. The Central Committee has always attached great importance to work in Xinjiang, and has issued important instructions on many occasions to point out the way for the development of socialist construction in the region." They said with satisfaction: "given the Central Committee's important instructions and the strong leadership of the regional CCP committee, there are great prospects for the modernization drive in the region."

The members unanimously said "strengthening the unity of the cadres and of the people of all nationalities is the prerequisite for doing a good job in all work in Xinjiang, and is the current major business. The cadres and masses of all nationalities must learn from, care for and help each other, and shoulder together the heavy task of defending and building Xinjiang."

CPPCC member (Shi Hongben) said "I have been greatly educated and encouraged by the central leading comrades' important instructions on work in Xinjiang. I am resolved to embrace the notion of taking root in and building the border region and making revolution all my life here."

The members said: "We must vigorously publicize the importance of strengthening the great unity of the people of all nationalities, persistently carry out criticism and self-criticism and conduct prompt education and criticism of all words and deeds that do not benefit the unity of nationalities. We must deal stern blows at a handful of bad people with ulterior motives who attempt in vain to disrupt and sabotage the unity of nationalities."

CCP'S CHEN YUN CRITICIZES CRACKDOWN ON WRITERS

OW200309 Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Taipei, 20 Nov (CNA) -- Chen Yun, a vice chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, has spoken out against Peiping's current crackdown on writers in an open letter to Politburo members, in which he also lauded the achievements of the Kuomintang in the Republic of China on Taiwan, the English-language CHINA NEWS here reported Wednesday.

The paper said Chen's letter, a copy of which has wound up in the hands of free China's ubiquitous intelligence operatives on the mainland, was dated Sept. 12. It was distributed on Sept. 20 by the party's Secretariat to all senior cadres and general officers for study and discussion.

Following are excerpts from the lengthy letter as reported by the CHINA NEWS:

"Comrades of the Politburo: I am more or less against the decision to criticize the 'capitalist liberalization trend;' I believe there have been too many political movements in the past 30-odd years. The 'Cultural Revolution' in particular nearly did ourselves in.

"The people are disgusted with the know-not-for-what political campaigns. Both members of the party and the masses are still wary of them. The leading comrades say the criticism this time is not a political drive, and we have also promised not to launch any more political campaigns. But I can see the embryo of another political drive in the current criticism (against outspoken writers).

"It is a mass movement launched on the instruction of the party's Central Committee instead of a spontaneous mass movement. Although the leading comrades say the movement must be kept under control, I am afraid it is not that easy. I am worried that it will lead to more chaos.

"The sixth plenary meeting of the Central Committee has correctly evaluated the merits and demerits of Chairman Mao. We ought to have taken Chairman Mao's mistakes as an object lesson. Why are we making the same mistake?

"The mistakes of the 'Cultural Revolution' cannot be attributed to Chairman Mao alone. Rather, it was the biggest mistake ever committed by our party. Now that we are determined to correct our mistakes, we should not be afraid of people revealing skeletons in the closet. If we try to cover up our mistakes, we wouldn't be able to correct them. The tail cannot be amputated if we are afraid of pain.

"Works like 'Bitter Love' are not pure fiction. They are more or less built on facts in real life...intellectuals have been struggled against too often. Now they are only using their pens to point out the mistakes committed by the party. It is pardonable.

"There wouldn't have been the triple crises of faith, confidence and trust if the party had been working wholeheartedly for the people. Now we are worrying about 'negating the leadership of the party.' What a sad thing! Since there now exists the problem of 'negating the leadership of the party,' it is no longer accurate to use 'great, glorious and correct' to describe our party.

"What's wrong? The problem boils down to party discipline. A certain degree of change has developed in our party. Nowadays many party members, including cadres, are getting fuzzy about the world view of communism. Their revolutionary zeal has faded, and their loyalty to the party has weakened. They have done many unlawful things. Some cadres have become new feudal bureaucrats lording it over the people. Small wonder the people are disillusioned and worried.

"Frankly speaking, the Kuomintang in Taiwan has learned its bitter lesson. The slogan 'forget not what happened at Chu' has been effective. Over the past years the Kuomintang has made significant, across-the-board progress. On the other hand, some of our comrades are going back to the old path of corruption. It is a big irony and an insult to our party. We should not let this continue. It is time to get rid of some of the rotten eggs."

PRESIDENT PRAISES KMT ON ELECTION SUCCESS

OW181403 Taipei CNA in English 1331 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Taipei, 18 Nov (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo Wednesday congratulated all the winners in the recent local elections, stressing that the successful conclusion of the elections demonstrates unity and harmony of all the people in the nation. Speaking in his capacity as chairman of the Kuomintang, the president said at the weekly KMT Central Standing Committee meeting that the party's candidates who won elections should do their best to fulfill their election promises and implement political platforms.

On the other hand, he also encouraged the losers not to despair, but to continue their efforts, open their minds, and to strengthen their will in pursuing their aims and future development.

President Chiang pointed out that the KMT has persisted in maintaining the principles of fairness, openness and justness throughout the elections.

The enthusiastic participation by the electorate, the law-abiding by the candidates and the hard work by the personnel of various election committees have combined to raise the standard of patriotism and political responsibility of the people, thus also reaffirming the government's determination to carry out the rule of constitutional democracy.

CHIANG ADDRESSES MILITARY ACADEMIES' GRADUATION

OW161445 Taipei CNA in English 1345 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Taipei, 16 Nov (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-kuo officiated at a joint commencement of the Chinese Military Academy, Air Force Academy, Naval Academy and the Political Warfare College which was held at the Chungshan building on Yangmingshan, suburban Taipei, Monday morning. The president exhorted the graduates, "you, with heavy duty on shoulders, should have strength and perseverance of mind along with revolutionary spirit."

"Our anti-communist national reconstruction mission is an unusual revolutionary task which aims at safeguarding the freedom of the people and the nation," the president said, adding that "revolutionary spirit is the most powerful strength you can call [on] to complete the revolutionary task you will take on in the future."

At noon, the president dined together with the young officers. Addressing the occasion, President Chiang called on them to spare no efforts in dedicating themselves to the people and the nation.

Those also participating at the ceremony included Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, Education Minister Chu Hui-sen, Defense Minister Kao Kuei-yuan, Adm Soong Chang-chih, chief of the General Staff, the commanders-in-chief of the armed forces and the graduates' family members.

EXECUTIVE YUAN NAMES ACTING DEFENSE MINISTER

OW191357 Taipei CNA in English 1334 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Taipei, 19 Nov (CNA) -- The Executive Yuan (cabinet) Thursday decided to name Deputy Defense Minister Chang Kuo-ying as acting minister of national defense.

President Chiang Ching-kuo approved Kao Kuei-yuan's resignation Wednesday and appointed him as a strategy advisor to the president.

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